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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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23 December 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

RONALD REAGAN'S GLOBAL STRATEGY DISCUSSED

Beijing XIANDAI GUOJI GUANXI [CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS] in Chinese
No 7, Sep 84 pp 41-46

[Article by Lun Wen [0178 2429]: "The Administration of Ronald Reagan, with Emphasis on his Military and Economic Policies and Attitude toward China"]

[Text] Major changes are taking place in the political and economic situations of the world today. The political, economic, military and diplomatic strategies and policies of the U.S. President both influence the international scene and are in turn influenced by it, which is why Reagan's global strategy and its development are the focus of world attention. This article proposes to offer a preliminary analysis of his strategies, policies, and ideology in light of his experience, characteristics and political background.

I. Reagan's Experience, Political Background and Administrative Style

1. From Hollywood to Politics, From Liberalism to Conservatism. Ronald Wilson Reagan was born in Tampico, Illinois on 6 February 1911. His father was in the shoe business and the family was less than well-to-do in his early years. In 1928 he entered Eureka College, majoring in economics and sociology. In 1932 he worked as a sportscaster at a radio station in Iowa. In 1937 he became a movie actor in Hollywood. After serving in the air force from 1942 to 1946, he returned to Hollywood where he appeared in 62 movies altogether. Highly regarded in Hollywood at the time, he served six terms as president of the Screen Actors' Guild and two terms as chairman of the Motion Picture Industry Council. Reagan was originally a member of the liberal wing of the Democratic Party and supported Roosevelt's "New Deal." From 1954 to 1962, he hosted TV shows for General Electric Co and toured the nation as a management representative to settle labor-management disputes. It was during this period that he developed a set of conservative viewpoints. In 1962 he switched to the Republican Party and found himself a place in the conservative ranks. In 1964 he campaigned for Barry Goldwater, leader of the ultra-right wing of the Republican Party who was then running for president, and made numerous anticommunist speeches, to the applause of California's right-wing tycoons. With the latter's support and endorsement, Reagan was elected governor of California, the most populous state in the U.S., in 1966 and served two consecutive terms for a total of 8 years. In 1980 he became the

Republican Party's presidential candidate. During the election campaign, his slogans calling for a restoration of the American spirit to make the U.S. strong again proved very popular. His economic platform was also welcomed by U.S. business. In November 1980 he defeated Carter in the general election and became the new master of the White House as the 40th president of the United States.

2. Reagan has intimate ties with the moneyed interests of California and has developed strong connections with major financial groups in other parts of the country as well. Reagan enjoys the support of the moneyed interests in the rising South and West, particularly those in California, and his political base lies in the various states west of the Mississippi. During the last election, however, he also cultivated connections with moneyed interests in the East and Midwest and won the support and financial backing of the group in the East headed by the Rockefellers. Apart from his California confidants, he also picked many representatives of the Eastern Establishment to fill key positions in his administration, such as Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Director of Central Intelligence William Casey. His choice of George Bush as running mate was prompted to a large extent by the fact that Bush is well connected to the Eastern Establishment. At present his Administration is essentially run by moderate conservatives (abbreviated hereafter as moderates) who are closely related to financial groups in the East, and ultra-conservatives who derive their power from moneyed interests in the West. For the most part, the two factions see eye to eye on the general goals of domestic and foreign policies, but have different priorities when it comes to specific objectives and methods. Reagan originally belonged to the ultra-conservative camp. However, the largest financial groups in the East remain more powerful than those in the West and South, despite the spectacular gains the latter have made recently. Moreover, the pragmatic views of the moderate group are more acceptable to Congress and the U.S. allies, among others, and represent the bipartisan mainstream opinion in U.S. foreign policy. Dependent on their support, Reagan more often than not adopts moderate proposals as the basis of his Administration's policies, while accommodating the views of other factions in both parties at the same time.

In the first 2 years of his Administration, Reagan relied on a congressional majority made up of Republicans of various political persuasions, Southern Democrats who generally think more like Republicans than Democrats, and "neoconservatives." It was a time when Congress accepted his policies and proposals almost rock, stock, and barrel. In the mid-term election in November 1982, the Democrats increased their seats in the House of Representatives, while Republicans in the Senate began to disagree among themselves more and more; the days when Administration proposals could sail through the Senate and the House without too much trouble were over. Increasing conflicts between the Executive Branch and Congress have led Reagan to emphasize "cooperation with Congress" and "bipartisanship." In the future the White House will have to continue bargaining and compromising with Capitol Hill.

3. Reagan Relies Heavily On His Advisers And the "Pragmatic Conservatives." Two things stand out about Reagan's style of running the government. First,

he depends extensively on his brain trusters, prefers to focus on major policy decisions, and seldom interests himself in specific details. When it comes to the nitty gritty of an issue, it is said that "he takes opposition views seriously and sometimes even adopts them of his own accord." With only limited experience in international politics and military and diplomatic affairs, he depends mainly on his advisers and cabinet secretaries for information, proposals and policy suggestions. As he is highly dependent on his aides, he is also open to their influence. In the Reagan modus operandi, the president will ask an aide to prepare a concise "mini memo," mulls over it and then makes the final decision himself. He argues that the president should operate like the chairman of the board of a corporation and not be required to take care of every single detail personally. According to his inner circle, he tackles problems in a decisive way and has "strong convictions" and "a sense of direction." When a matter is presented to him, he can make a decision promptly. He is also good at rewriting draft speeches and announcements to make them sound like his own words.

Another Reagan characteristic is the contrast between his "verbal conservatism" and "practical flexibility." Reagan is conservative without being dogmatic. He subscribes to a deeply conservative ideology and tends to see things from an "ideological perspective." Sometimes he even puts his foot in his mouth. When it comes to actions, however, he is more cautious and often proves to be very flexible. Hence he is considered both a conservative and a pragmatist, i.e., a "pragmatic conservative." An ultra-conservative bigwig once sarcastically said of Reagan, "He talks like Churchill but acts like Chamberlain."

II. Reagan's Policy of Strength and Military Strategy

Waving the banners of "Make America Strong Again" and "Restore National Prestige," Reagan came to power at a time when the U.S. was in decline, when the country was beleaguered at home and abroad, and when there was a longing for change among the people. After a period of deliberations in which Reagan and his aides pooled their collective wisdom, a comprehensive global strategy gradually emerged, designed to empower the U.S. to vie for supremacy with the Soviet Union and preserve its political and economic interests. The main points and characteristics of his policy of strength and military strategy are as follows:

1. A New Emphasis On The "Bipolar" World View to reassert U.S. leadership over Western nations. Reagan makes an active resistance to the Soviet Union the core of his diplomatic and defense policies and advocates "peace through strength" as the basic philosophy behind his defense policy and fundamental state policy. To make the U.S. strong and able to compete with the Soviet Union around the world, Reagan has sought to revive the economy, build up the country's defenses and win over its allies. Reagan traces "all disturbances in the world" to the Soviet Union, which counts on the "mightiest military machine in history" to carry out aggression and expansionism everywhere and directs its every move against the U.S. The ultimate Soviet objective is to rule the world. As the U.S. declined in military strength over the last dozen years or so, it has not severely punished the Soviet Union for its expansion. Reagan emphasizes that the U.S. is the only country capable of leading the

Western world. "The 1980's is a most dangerous decade for the West." The "overriding" task for the U.S. right now is to strengthen its economy and build up its military defenses. To wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the Soviet Union, the U.S. must mobilize all its political, economic, military, and diplomatic resources. The U.S. must decisively free itself from the passive position it was relegated to in U.S.-Soviet rivalry. To Reagan, only strength can deter the enemy from taking chances, convince the allies of the ability of the U.S. to protect them, and make the Soviet Union sit down and negotiate in earnest.

2. Reagan's Military Strategy Essentially Contains Three Major Points:

A. Engage in a massive military build-up and link armaments expansion to economic revival. Reagan advocates a substantial increase in the military budget to finance a massive military build-up in order to beef up the country's military strength. Reagan also sees in military expansion a way out for the economy and defense-related industries. He expects the arms race to compound economic difficulties for the Soviet Union, thereby slowing down its economy. After he assumed office, he proposed the largest peacetime budget and Congress approved a 5-year (1982-86) plan authorizing total military spending of \$1,500 billion. Reagan believes the arms race can effectively pressure the Soviet Union into making concessions or weaken it.

B. Develop the strategy of nuclear deterrence. Reagan believes that in its arms race with the Soviet Union, the U.S. should no longer content itself with the restoration of "parity." Instead, it must do everything possible to regain its superiority over the Soviet Union by the late 1980's. His priority is to reestablish U.S. nuclear superiority by strengthening its nuclear deterrence in both defense and offense and modernize nuclear weapons. There must be a firm resolve to neutralize the Soviet lead in numbers with U.S. superiority in technology. As early as 1983, Reagan was determined to draw up plans for a large-scale outer space defense system. In March 1983 he delivered a "Star Wars" speech and immediately mobilized the U.S. to begin research on such technologies as laser, bunch of particles and directed energy antiballistic missiles, making the antimissile system an important component of nuclear deterrence. In his State of the Union message in January 1984, he declared that the U.S. must build a "permanent manned space station" in the coming 10 years as the country's next "new frontier." The purpose of the project is purportedly scientific, but in fact it is closely related to the space weapons system. Reagan combines his call for nuclear weapons development with an emphasis on the modernization of "conventional weapons," and is determined to meet "conventional challenges" with "conventional forces," which includes the development of U.S. naval superiority to counter the rapid expansion of the Soviet Navy.

C. Strategically, the U.S. is acting tough toward the Soviet Union, resisting it wherever necessary and hitting back flexibly. The U.S. has made it clear that it regards Western Europe, Southwest Asia, Northeast Asia, the Caribbean and U.S. sea-lanes as vital U.S. interests and forward positions and that to protect key spots overseas, the U.S. will not hesitate to use military force if necessary. For this reason, it is imperative for the U.S. to heighten the ability of its military to react promptly to a "crisis" anywhere in the world.

3. The Three-In-One Combination of "Pragmatism, Strength and Dialogue." Even as he emphasizes strength as a tool in the hegemonic struggle with the Soviet Union, Reagan embraces negotiation and advocates U.S.-Soviet trade and cultural exchanges that are favorable to the U.S. In 1983 East-West relations deteriorated, international tension rose and people at home and abroad were worried. It was then that Reagan realized that the exclusive pursuit of a tough policy would do nothing to improve the international image of the U.S., and might isolate the U.S. in the world and lose him votes in the general election. More recently, therefore, he has highlighted his speeches dealing with the Soviet Union and the State of the Union message with calls for "negotiation" and "dialogue;" gone are the talk about the Soviet Union as the "Evil Empire" and similar expressions. Reagan has agreed to resume the mutual and balanced force reduction talks and urged that "high-level consultations be initiated as a regular part of U.S.-Soviet relations." As a result, a more stable and positive situation has emerged in the relations of the two nations. In June 1984, he identified over 20 areas where U.S.-Soviet relations can be improved. On 29 June the Soviet Union suddenly put forward specific proposals for talks on outer space weapons. The Soviet proposals were prompted by, first, a desire to embarrass Reagan on the eve of the presidential election since the U.S. had consistently opposed the militarization of outer space in the past, and second, a hope to prevent the U.S. from gaining a head start in space weapons technology. Responding to public demands for U.S.-Soviet talks, Reagan immediately agreed to hold talks with the Soviet Union, a move which was equally unexpected, and, to embarrass the latter, suggested that the two nations resume nuclear weapons control talks: it was the Soviet Union which suspended the talks in the first place. It seems that Reagan's accommodation is limited and will not exceed his stated three-in-one principle of "pragmatism, strength and dialogue."

III. Diplomacy and Alliance Strategy

Reagan attaches a good deal of significance to uniting anti-Soviet forces everywhere and to improving ties with allies. Accordingly he is doing everything possible to draw them into the anti-Soviet orbit. As far as military build-up is concerned, Reagan believes that while the U.S. must take a lead, it cannot shoulder the entire burden, so he has taken pains to urge U.S. allies to share defense commitments in a way that combines the division of labor with unified allocation. At the same time, he has taken care to develop a strategic consensus with Third World nations, provided that it is "in line with U.S. self-interests." In Europe, the cornerstone of U.S. policies is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO]. On the one hand, the U.S. is strengthening its military presence in Europe, deploying Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles to neutralize the Soviet advantage in medium-range nuclear weapons. On the other hand, it has demanded that its allies increase military spending, assume more responsibility and beef up NATO's northern and southern flanks, which are its weak links. At present, the U.S. still considers Europe the most pivotal point in its rivalry with the Soviet Union. All its talk in recent times about the shifting of the world economic center and U.S. diplomatic focus toward Asia and the Pacific region certainly indicates that Washington today takes that part of the world more seriously. But it is also a way of putting pressure on Western European nations to really defer to U.S. leadership.

Reagan takes the Far East and the Asian Pacific region more and more seriously. He regards this region as the next strategic center after Europe and touts it as the most exciting economic development zone in the world today, "a new frontier." Over the long haul, Asia will be more important to the U.S. than Europe; the explicit characterization of the U.S. as a Pacific nation shows that the future of the country lies primarily in the Pacific, not the Atlantic. Reagan pays more and more attention to Asia and the Pacific for both economic and strategic considerations. Since 1978, the Soviet Union has set up a guided missile base at the Sea of Okhotsk in the north and expanded its naval and air power at Cam Ranh Bay in the south in an all-out attempt to catch up with or even surpass the U.S. in their military and strategic competition. Faced with this challenge, Reagan reversed the retrenchment policy of the post-Vietnam era, declared East Asia "a key area of life-and-death importance to the U.S.," built up military strength in the region and vigorously pushed an "alliance strategy." He has played up Japan's strategic role, demanded that U.S.-Japan mutual defense be strengthened and proposed that a "U.S.-Japan-South Korea security cooperation system" be set up. He also strengthened the mutual defense system linking the U.S. with Australia and New Zealand and strategic cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] in a comprehensive effort to check Soviet expansion and turn Asia and the Pacific region into a strategic area capable of reining in the Soviet Union elsewhere. These various moves aside, the U.S. is aggressively furthering its economic relations with this area to gain economic advantages and strengthen the political-economic nexus.

As Reagan sees it, the Middle East is a key strategic outpost for the U.S. Hence his decisions to substantially boost military deployment in the region, including the establishment of a U.S. command and the assembling of a mobile deployment force, and expand military bases. To him, Israel is a "strategic asset" and natural ally with which the U.S. should cooperate in strategic matters. At the same time, he advocates the establishment of close cooperative relations with "moderate" Arab nations such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia in order to get rid of Soviet influence. Following setbacks in Lebanon, he is in the process of gradually revising his policies: putting on hold temporarily the strategy of military intervention, while trying to enlarge the moderate bloc so as to expedite the Middle East peace process and further isolating and punishing Soviet-backed Syria, thereby undermining Soviet influence in the Middle East. In March 1984 he went public with U.S. objectives in the region: first, promote peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors; second, prevent the Persian Gulf conflict from spreading; and third, reduce Soviet menace in the area.

As for North America, Reagan advocated before he came to power that relations between the U.S., Canada and Mexico be strengthened and that a "North Atlantic Pact" be concluded. In other words, what he was pushing was a "new continentalism." On the basis of a strong "North American Community," the U.S. will be in a stronger position to establish new relations with Western Europe and Japan and force them to undertake more obligations, and deal with the Soviet Union more effectively. No sooner did he become president than he visited Mexico and Canada, emphasizing that "an urgent task in North America today is fence-mending."

Reagan believes in winning over neighboring countries in Central America and adopts a tough policy to stamp out Soviet and Cuban infiltration. He will tolerate neither the appearance of a second Cuba right on the U.S. doorstep nor the appearance of a second Sandinista regime in El Salvador. In October 1983 the Reagan Administration and six Caribbean nations including Jamaica jointly invaded Grenada. At the same time, he has spared no effort to support the government of El Salvador in putting down guerrillas and apply political and military pressure on Nicaragua. Reagan's tough policy of "checking unrest with war" is opposed by many Americans and some nations in Latin America. Consequently, Reagan accepted the recommendation of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America that a "package deal" be offered to Central American nations, which included substantial increases in military and economic aid. With this "carrot and stick" approach, Reagan hopes to stabilize the situation in Central America and protect the U.S. position there. Even as the U.S. continues its support for the rebel forces in Nicaragua as a way of keeping up military pressure on the Sandinista government, it also accepts and makes use of the demand and desires of the Contadora Group for regional peace talks, while trying to force Nicaragua to stop its support for guerrillas fighting against El Salvador. In tackling Central American problems, Reagan may come to rely more and more on the Contadora Group in the future.

IV. Reagonomics

The basic philosophy behind Reagan's economic policies is Reagonomics. Reagan stresses that a strong economy is the cornerstone of national power and believes that the "U.S. must have a strong economy and be the unchallenged leader in innovative technology," a prerequisite for U.S. diplomacy. In Reagan's global strategy, the protection and pursuit of U.S. economic interests is one of the aims of U.S. foreign policy. But Reagan also uses U.S. economic influence to help achieve his foreign policy objectives.

Reagan is a self-proclaimed follower of supply-side economics which stresses market mechanisms to mobilize people's enthusiasm for work and innovativeness as a way of stimulating economic growth. Supply-side economists see in tax cuts a particularly powerful way of encouraging individual initiative. It is only after Reagan embraced supply-side economics that it became overnight one of the major schools of economic thought in the West. For a long time Reagan has attributed the serious problems in the U.S. economy to decades of government over-spending, high taxes, and excessive government regulation. After he became president, he put forward a program for economic recovery entitled "A New Beginning." Although his program derived its theoretical fountainhead from supply-side economics, it was in fact a smorgasbord of ideas, including monetarism, traditional conservative economics, Keynesian economics as well as supply-side economics. Popularly known as "Reagonomics," the program essentially calls for tax cuts, the revision of government rules and regulations which impede economic growth (including the decontrol of oil prices), slashing non-defense spending, a tight money policy and the strict control of the growth rate of the money supply. Tax cuts and deregulation are supply-side proposals aimed at stimulating the supply (production) side of the economy. Cutting non-defense government spending is inspired by those who believe in balancing the budget, while a tight money policy is essentially

monetarist. Both are intended to reduce deficit spending, balance the budget, control the growth rate of the money supply and check inflation. Reagan's "economic recovery program" encountered numerous problems and controversies in the course of implementation and was continuously modified and fine-tuned. Generally speaking, Reagan succeeded in overhauling the U.S. economic policy from the day he assumed office to the middle of 1982. For 30 years after the war, the U.S. stressed demand regulation in accordance with Keynesian teaching. Reagan shifted the emphasis from demand to supply and made tax cuts the centerpiece of his economic program. However, as the U.S. economic crisis deepened in the second half of 1982, particularly after the mid-term election in November, he had no choice but to adopt a number of "demand" measures to bring the economy back to life, and, even as he pressed ahead with his tax cut program, he also proposed a tax increase plan. After weathering the worst crisis since World War II, the U.S. economy began to bounce back in late 1982 at a rate faster than anyone had expected. This recovery to a large extent was the result of Reagan's program and the changes it had induced. While his retrenchment in spending helped bring down the annual inflation rate markedly, his inflationary fiscal policy and tight money policy have sent the budget deficit soaring, which, in turn, has led to high interest rates, a strong dollar and a huge foreign trade deficit, problems regarded as hidden perils to the future growth of the U.S. economy. There was a time when Reagan disparaged the Keynesian demand for "state regulation." Now he stresses that "government is also a key to solving problems." Formerly a strong proponent of the balanced budget, he now has to live with a massive budget deficit, yet further evidence that Reaganomics is a hotchpotch of several mainstream economic theories.

In addition, Reagan pins his hopes for U.S. economic revival on the high-tech revolution. He sees in the technological superiority of the country an engine of economic development and proposes that the latest technology be applied and developed to modernize traditional industries and lay the foundation for a new generation of industries. Toward that end, he has suggested the adoption of various regulatory mechanisms to speed up industrial restructuring. To maintain the U.S. technological lead, the Reagan Administration has decided to increase investments in industries. Reagan declared in February 1984, "We are entering a new economic era, an extremely arduous and exciting decade. In the next few years, high tech will help our economy become strong again."

V. The Evolution of Reagan's Attitude and Policy Toward China

President Reagan attaches growing importance to the development of friendly and mutually beneficial cooperative relations with China. But serious differences remain regarding Taiwan and other issues. In the past, Reagan was one of Taiwan's supporters in U.S. political circles. Many members of California's ruling clique to whom he is closely related have had numerous dealings with Taiwan. Reagan himself visited it twice, in 1971 and 1978.

Reagan's attitude toward China was gradually transformed in the 1970's. He supported Nixon's China policy and believed that despite an "ideological gap" between China and the U.S., they share a "common interest" in opposing Soviet hegemony. Nevertheless, he insisted that the development of Chinese-U.S. relations must not mean "abandoning" an old friend, Taiwan. Such remained his

position when Carter established formal ties with China. But in an article in MANCHESTER UNITED BULLETIN, he did praise Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping for his "perfect timing in grasping an opportune moment." He wrote, "I cannot but admire Deng Xiaoping's wisdom." Running for president in 1980, Reagan proclaimed that he would restore "official relations" with Taiwan. After assuming office, however, he indicated that Chinese-U.S. relations would continue. Meanwhile, he kept up arms sales to Taiwan, which, coupled with various other differences, has resulted in many ups and downs in bilateral relations. Influenced by the pragmatic foreign-policy views of the majority in both parties, Reagan's attitude toward China underwent some changes. Now, 3 years of readjustment later, his China policy has basically taken shape and become well defined. In essence, he takes China's important position in the world, particularly Asia and the Pacific, with increasing seriousness. Talking to Chinese reporters before he embarked on his China trip in April 1984, he said, "The U.S. is truly a Pacific Basin nation, while the PRC is of course the largest and most important nation in the basin." "The world's future lies in the entire Pacific Basin." "Together we are undertaking a great cause: building a more prosperous and safer world." He also expressed the view that strengthening U.S.-Chinese relations is a "practical issue of basic strategic significance," which is of overriding importance in preserving world peace. As Western commentators put it, Reagan is working to stabilize Chinese-U.S. relations to make it serve U.S. interests in Asia, the Pacific and around the world. Moreover, out of consideration for long-term U.S. economic interests and to satisfy the desires of U.S. capitalists who want to develop economic ties with China, Reagan and his Administration have taken several moves in technology transfer, trade, technical and cultural exchanges and military relations. In May 1983, for instance, the U.S. notified China that regulations governing the transfer of technology to China would be relaxed and that for export restriction purposes, China had been reclassified from Group P to Group V, which includes nations friendly to the U.S. Reagan has also taken a more positive attitude toward promoting visits by the leaders of the two nations and other contacts between their personnel. In early 1984 Premier Zhao Ziyang was invited to visit the U.S. and given a red-carpet treatment by Reagan. The president said that he was now more convinced than ever of the importance of friendly relations between China and the U.S., and more determined than ever to ensure that the relations develop on a stable, sustained basis. Visiting China in 1984, Reagan indicated that the U.S. was willing to abide by the three Chinese-U.S. communiques, that Taiwan was an issue which must be solved by the Chinese themselves and that the U.S. had no intention of intervening in it. He also said that the U.S. would give "full cooperation" to help China achieve economic modernization. Apparently Reagan now has a more realistic attitude toward Chinese-U.S. relations; while recognizing the existence of bilateral differences, he still seeks common ground and tries to improve things in many ways. The prospects of Chinese-U.S. relations are good, but the Taiwan issue remains a stumbling block. In international affairs, Reagan and China are at one in many matters, but differ in many others as well, particularly in their attitude toward the Third World and the North-South relationship. China is firmly on the side of the Third World, whereas Reagan rigidly protects the old international economic order and has been consistently negative toward the idea of convening global talks on the North-South issue. In bilateral relations, despite the relaxation of technology transfer restrictions, little headway has been made so far in such

transfer and many projects have been held up for a long time. Some U.S. laws and regulations still discriminate against China, e.g., its foreign aid legislation. Now that the demand for the development of stable and sustained Chinese-U.S. ties strikes a responsive chord in the hearts of the people and the two nations are determined to strengthen economic and cultural exchanges, it has become more imperative for us to remove all kinds of barriers so that Chinese-U.S. relations can sail ahead at full steam.

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GENERAL

CHANGES IN U.S.-SOVIET RIVALRY DISCUSSED

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[Article by Zhou Jirong [0719 4764 2837], Wang Baoqin [3769 0202 0530] and Gu Guanfu [7357 7070 4395]: "The United States and Soviet Union Will Continue Their Rivalry But Stop Short of Going to War Against Each Other"]

[Text] Two spectacular changes occurred in the international situation in 1983. First, the Western capitalist nations survived the eighth economic crisis since World War II. The economies of the Soviet Union and Eastern European nations also improved slightly. For the time being, the leaders and economic communities of Western nations have gained a breathing spell but remain apprehensive about the prospects of economic recovery. Meanwhile, many developing nations have not yet extricated themselves from economic difficulties and continue to stagger under the burden of mounting debts. Second, U.S.-Soviet rivalry intensified all over the world in the wake of a number of major international events since September 1983: the shooting down of a South Korean airliner by the Soviet Union, the bombing of the U.S. Marine compound, French barracks, and the Israeli security headquarters in Lebanon, the U.S. invasion of Grenada and the Soviet announcement that it would suspend its Geneva talks with the United States on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe. All this dispels the semblance of relaxation which emerged in U.S.-Soviet relations in the summer of 1983. The Soviet leaders declared that any illusion they might have had of an improvement in the policy of the existing U.S. administration had been "completely destroyed," thereby setting the stage for the subsequent freeze in U.S.-Soviet relations. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam of the United States believed that U.S.-Soviet relations would remain in a "state of uncertainty" in the near future. The intense rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States touches every ocean, every nation, and even reaches outer space. This rivalry remains the leading issue in the international political scene today. The following article puts forward a number of views regarding this issue.

I. U.S.-Soviet Rivalry Enters A Stage of Political Stalemate

Throughout the 38 years since World War II, the United States has considered the Soviet Union its principal opponent in its world strategy, and vice versa. Because of significant and far-reaching changes in the world situation and

shifts in the balance of power between the two nations, U.S.-Soviet rivalry falls into obvious stages. With its military superiority over the Soviet Union, the United States went on the offensive in the 1960's, whereas the Soviet Union was in a defensive situation. In some areas in the Third World, however, the Soviet Union began to adopt an offensive posture since the late 1950's and compete with the United States. In the 1970's, U.S. predominance declined and the country became internationally isolated as it got bogged down in the Vietnam quagmire and was beset by economic and financial crises. Exploiting the U.S. predicament, the Soviet Union went all out to beef up its military strength and achieved a rough military parity with the United States. In addition, as the development trends were shaping up unfavorably to the United States, the Soviet Union abandoned its defensive strategy in favor of an offensive one. At the same time, the United States found itself in a defensive situation. In this period, the Soviet Union stepped up its southern push and won victory after victory. The watershed was the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in late 1979. Since then there has been a marked change in U.S. official and unofficial opinion toward the Soviet Union and the U.S. government has hardened its position toward it. From the 1980's onward, the U.S.-Soviet global rivalry has become increasingly acute. Upon assuming office in 1981, Ronald Reagan overhauled the country's foreign strategy by concentrating on the struggle for hegemony with the Soviet Union around the world in order to protect U.S. vested interests. The result was striking changes in the strategic positions of the two nations: while the U.S. counteroffensive has gained remarkable momentum, the Soviet offensive lost steam amid mounting domestic difficulties. In regional conflicts, the two sides are sometimes offensive and sometimes defensive, with mixed results. Since the two countries continue to maintain a crude military parity, they are expected to play to a standoff in the 1980's, confronting but keeping up a dialogue with each other. The general trend is toward an escalation in rivalry, characterized by an adherence by both sides to a "selective intervention" policy. 1) Both the United States and the Soviet Union will probe each other's weak links which they can attack given an opportune moment. 2) Both countries prefer actions which they are confident they can bring to an end successfully, promptly and decisively before the other side can fight back. 3) Both will strive for maximum political outputs with minimum military inputs. 4) Both will try to control the intensity and scope of a conflict or crisis to avoid sparking off a direct military confrontation. 5) Without damaging their own basic interests, both countries are prepared to compromise and reach a number of agreements in accordance with their own needs. Consequently U.S.-Soviet relationship will ease somewhat temporarily. But negotiation is a long-drawn-out and laborious bargaining process; besides, the mere conclusion of agreements will not vitiate the general tendency toward heightening rivalry.

(A) The two sides are launching another round of arms race on a larger scale than that in the 1970's. The prize is nuclear superiority. When he was running for president, Reagan criticized "detente" with the Soviet Union in the 70's as a "one-way street" and claimed that during 10 years of detente, the Soviet Union traded an apple for an orchard. To reverse the trend of declining U.S. military strength relative to that of the Soviet Union and resist the Soviet advance around the world, Reagan has sought to restore national prestige and pursue a policy of all-round defense build-up after he

became president. The aim is to develop more momentum than the Soviet Union in the arms race in 5 to 10 years so that the United States will regain its military superiority over the Soviet Union instead of maintaining a parity with it. In an article outlining the Reagan Administration's strategic principles, Under Secretary of Defense (Security Assistance) Fred Ikle stresses that the U.S. defense priorities are the modernization of the armed forces, military preparedness and mobilization, the key of which lies in improving the country's conventional armed forces to reduce the present reliance on nuclear weapons; enhancing its staying power in a protracted struggle; and ensuring the credibility of its nuclear deterrence. Over the last 3 years, defense appropriations in the United States went up at least 9 percent each year on the average, higher than the Soviet rate of 5 percent. In 1984, the defense budget exceeded that of 1983 by 7 percent. The military build-up plan will cost a total of \$1,900 billion from 1985 through 1989. In other words, from 1985 till 1989, average annual military expenditures will amount to \$380 billion, a record in peacetime. Currently the United States is stepping up the research and development (R & D) and modernization of conventional and nuclear weapons and already has its eyes on capturing military superiority in outer space. In the summer 1982, Reagan made a speech in which he pushed for the R & D of an anti-nuclear guided missile system which can be deployed in outer space. Reportedly the U.S. military is drawing up plans to set up a unified outer space command to coordinate R & D in all the services and exercise control over all R & D work in such state-of-the-art technologies as anti-satellite weapons and laser weapons and the military applications of the space shuttle. The United States intends to use its overwhelming economic power and technological superiority to engage in a long-term arms race with the Soviet Union to speed up the aging of the latter's large arsenal, thereby forcing it to devote a substantial amount of its financial and material resources to modernize its weapons. Also, the United States has imposed economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and prohibited technical exports to that nation in an attempt to slow down the pace and reduce the scale of Soviet arms expansion. Thus frustrated, and unable to pay the high economic costs of military expansion, the Soviet Union may become more vulnerable to pressure for concessions, or so the United States hopes.

Confronted with the new U.S. challenge, the Soviet Union has asserted that it would never allow the United States to upset their existing military parity and declared its readiness to take whatever measures necessary to develop its military forces. Soviet leaders have publicly declared on many occasions its determination not to be outdone in its arms race with the United States, accused the United States of trying to destroy the nuclear balance between them and claimed that the Soviet Union would "deploy an equivalent weapon system as an answer to the U.S. challenge." Some agencies in the U.S. government have overestimated the Soviet economic difficulties: military spending may be a heavy burden on the Soviet treasury, but the nation can still maintain its military budget at the existing level and has both the potential and the resolve to slug it out with the United States in an arms race.

(B) Both sides are sharpening military planning and maneuvering politically for regional strategic superiority. The U.S. strategic intent is this: do everything possible to maintain stability in Western Europe and the Pacific Ocean (especially East Asia), but engage the Soviet Union in tests of strength

in those areas in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean where vital Western interests are at stake and which are hotly contested, and in the U.S. own backyard, Central America. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is more concerned to consolidate its gains on the eastern and western fronts, at the same time looking for opportunities to advance.

(1) As far as the United States and the Soviet Union and their allies are concerned, Europe remains the "central nervous system." For many years now, the two military alliances, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO] and the Warsaw Pact, have been confronting each other and maintaining peace in the midst of a military deadlock. In 1983, dubbed the "European guided missile year" by the West, the United States decided to deploy Pershing 2 missiles and cruise missiles in Europe and put pressure on the Soviet Union at the medium-range nuclear weapons control talks to scrap its 230 SS-20 medium-range guided missiles already deployed. The United States aimed at achieving a general parity with the Soviet Union in guided missiles in Europe in order to increase its European allies' confidence in its "nuclear umbrella." The Soviet Union, meanwhile, is going all out to maintain its current nuclear superiority. The welter of plans put forward by both countries at arms control talks serve no purpose other than realizing their own strategic objectives. The Soviet Union has always exploited U.S.-European differences and used the opposition and the anti-nuclear movement in various Western European nations to stop the United States from deploying guided missiles in Europe. After the West German parliament passed a motion approving the deployment of Pershing II missiles and the United States declared its determination to deploy such missiles as scheduled, the Soviet Union immediately announced its withdrawal from the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons, adopted anti-deployment measures, and continued to put pressure on Western Europe and foment divisions within the Western alliance. On the one hand, it did not acknowledge the legitimacy of U.S. deployment in Western Europe. On the other hand, it found in the U.S. move an excuse to do likewise in Eastern Europe. For the most part, deployment and anti-deployment moves by the United States and the Soviet Union cannot but accelerate their competition for nuclear supremacy.

(2) The Persian Gulf in the Middle East is both the main target of the Soviet push toward the south and the region where the United States has declared its readiness to use military force to protect its "vital interests." In an all-out drive to check the thrust of Soviet expansion, the United States is now aggressively on the offensive. Militarily, its "anti-Soviet strategic cooperation system" has taken shape in an embryonic form. A comparative study on the military strength of the United States and the Soviet Union published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London in September 1983 points out that in January 1983 the United States established a central command to take charge of overall planning in Southwest Asia and the Indian Ocean, bringing to an end the fragmentation between its Pacific, Atlantic and Europe commands. Politically, the United States still keeps its monopoly over the peace process in the Middle East. In 1982 Israel invaded Lebanon with U.S. connivance and dealt a heavy blow to the military position of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Syria's guided missile bases in that country. Taking advantage of U.S. setbacks in forging an Israel-Lebanon agreement, the Soviet Union has adopted an "active offensive strategy" since 1983 in the hope of extricating itself from its passive position in the Middle

East. It will never reconcile itself to the idea of a Lebanon controlled by the United States and its agent, Israel. The Soviet Union is also "attracted" to Lebanon by the existence in that nation of a maze of political factions all opposed to one another, and their labyrinthine relationships. President Reagan, however, has declared that "we have vital interests in Lebanon," a country "critical to our global credibility." The foreign press points out that "to stabilize the unstable Persian Gulf, the United States must defuse an explosive Middle East, which, in turn, requires that it stabilizes Lebanon." The U.S. policy toward the Lebanon issue is one of "cold treatment," which means nudging the country's various factions to reach a peaceful settlement, negotiating with Syria to get it to withdraw from Lebanon, stabilizing the political situation in the country and hence launching Reagan's Middle East peace process. According to Deputy secretary of State Kenneth Dam, what the United States is confronting in the Middle East is an ongoing struggle between the forces of moderation and radicalism, a struggle which will define the parameters of the political situation in that region in the next few years. As much as possible, the United States will support the moderates to resist the radical forces by "providing moral and material support and, if necessary, military support." As its plan is continuously challenged, the United States has also threatened to escalate the war in order to achieve its political objectives and increased the number of marines stationed in Lebanon, assembled a large mixed fleet in the Middle East and resumed U.S.- Israel strategic cooperation. U.S. military intervention in Lebanon can take one of three forms, minor, moderate, and major. Minor actions essentially refer to air strikes against Syrian bases in Lebanon and anti-government armed units. Already the United States is taking such actions and will in the future fabricate all kinds of pretexts to engage in so-called "retaliation." In moderate actions, Israel attacks Syrian military installations in the Bakka Valley in Lebanon and supports Lebanon government troops in crushing Shiite Muslim strongholds. Also in this category is limited U.S. military intervention to force Syria to remove its troops from Lebanon and maintain a Lebanese government controlled by the West. While the possibility of such actions cannot be ruled out, they are hardly the smartest moves for the United States since they may escalate the military conflict between Israel and Syria or lead to a large-scale civil war in Lebanon. Major actions will involve an escalation of the Israeli-Syrian conflict into a full-blown war, which will mean the United States provoking yet another war in the Middle East through Israel. Plagued by severe financial and economic troubles and internal dissensions, Israel is not given to casual adventurism today. The United States also labors under such weaknesses as geography and insufficient manpower resources and must consider the possibility of Soviet intervention, the attitudes of its allies and Arab nations, Congressional restraint and pressure from the opposition. Once militarily drawn into the conflict, moreover, the United States may find itself embroiled in a Vietnam-like struggle in the Middle East, with grave consequences. This scenario is particularly damaging to Reagan's reelection prospects. As a result, it is very unlikely that any of these events will actually happen. Soviet policies and actions in the Middle East oppose those of the United States at every turn. Recently, anti-government armed Muslim forces stormed and took over West Beirut and the Lebanese Prime Minister resigned. These abrupt shifts in Lebanese politics put the United States in a political and military dilemma. The Middle East remains the hottest spot in U.S.-Soviet rivalry.

(3) As the Asian Pacific region becomes increasingly important in the global strategies of both nations, U.S.-Soviet competition in this area will intensify with each passing day. The Soviet military strategy envisages the joining of three major strategic areas, those in the south, west, and east. It intends to vie for military supremacy with the United States in this area as well, which means nuclear and naval superiority as well as superiority in ground forces in Soviet Asia. The Soviet Union is already building a string of powerful naval and air force bases from Vladivostok to the Kamchatka Peninsula and beefing up its forces in the occupied Japanese island of Sakhalin, turning the entire region into a restricted Soviet zone. It has already developed Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam into a base for its Pacific fleet. According to a report by Japan's foreign minister in February 1984 to a security conference, the Soviet Union has deployed 135 SS-20 medium-range guided missiles in parts of Asia and will soon increase their number to 144.

The gradual eastward shift of the Soviet economy not only meets domestic economic needs but is also intimately related to its strategy of focusing more and more on Asia. The Soviet decision to build the 3,200-kilometer Baikal-Amur Mainline was prompted by strategic military needs as well as a desire to develop Siberia's abundant resources.

To check Soviet expansion and restrain it from taking military actions in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East, the United States has made the Far East a focal point of its rivalry with the Soviet Union. U.S. analysts all agree that Soviet power and influence in Asia have grown rapidly since the 1970's. As for the relative military strength of the two nations, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger recently emphasized that the Soviet Union had overtaken the United States militarily in the Pacific region. The director of the International Security Problems Research Center, Joseph Che Ba [phonetic] wrote, "From the perspective of global politics, the arena of U.S.-Soviet rivalry is shifting to Asia and its peripheral areas. The geopolitical importance of Asia is becoming more and more prominent." In its struggle for hegemony with the Soviet Union in Asia and the Pacific, the United States first gives top priority to enhancing its sea power in the western Pacific. Under Secretary of Defense (Security Affairs) William Schneider has stressed that the United States would further build up such strategic nuclear weapons as submarine-launched guided missiles and new B1 bombers to counter the Soviet SS-20 guided missiles in the Far East. Second, the United States is putting together a diversified strategic alliance system with the U.S.-Japan-South Korea "security defense system" as its core, and urging Japan to speed up its pace of military build-up. Nakasone has declared Japan to be an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and emphasized that Japan would assume responsibility for the defense of the Sea of Japan and a 1,000-nautical mile sea lane. At the same time, the United States has strengthened strategic coordination with Australia and New Zealand and supports the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] in opposing Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea.

With the gradual shift of its industrial center from the Northeast to the West and South and the Pacific coast, the United States is taking the Pacific region more and more seriously. During his visit to Japan in November 1983, President Reagan stressed that the combined economic output of the United States and Japan accounts for one-third that of the entire world and half that

of the Western world. Soon the Japanese economic output will exceed that of the Soviet Union and become the world's second largest. "The Pacific is the most exciting economic development area in the world today." "As the world's leaders, the United States and Japan cannot shirk their global commitments." In a commentary entitled "Reagan's Visit to Japan and the Western Pacific Strategy," KEIZAI SHIMBUN, the Japanese newspaper, points out that U.S. trade with the Pacific rim accounts for an increasing share of its total trade. In 1977, for the first time in its history, the U.S.-Pacific trade constituted a greater share of the nation's world trade than its trade with nations on the other side of the Atlantic. "Intra-regional trade" between the two shores of the Pacific accounts for more than 50 percent of the total trade conducted by the countries in the region, about equal to the extent of intra-regional trade within the European Economic Community. The total value of bilateral trade between the United States and the ASEAN already amounted to \$20 billion in 1980, which made the United States the group's second largest trading partner. As it approaches the 21st century, the United States will do more and more business with Asia and the Pacific region. "As a Pacific nation, the United States must pursue two aims of life-and-death importance. First, it must establish a trade-oriented relationship of mutual interdependency with the Pacific region. Second, to maintain its global strategic balance with the Soviet Union, it must set up in this area a 'collective security system.'"

(4) In Central America, a new wave of opposition to pro-U.S. dictatorships is spreading. The Reagan Administration has made it one of its strategic priorities to secure its backyard by preventing a second Nicaragua. It will not permit the development and growth of armed revolutionary forces or further Soviet or Cuban infiltration in the Caribbean region. It relies primarily on the military to achieve these aims, supplemented by economic methods and diplomacy. Flexing its military muscles in the region, the United States has strengthened military planning in the Caribbean and expanded the joint Caribbean task force in Florida into the Caribbean U.S. command. Exploiting internal disturbances in Grenada, the United States ruthlessly sent troops to invade this tiny island state of 300 square kilometers with only 110,000 people on 25 October 1983 and destroyed the just-established Grenada Revolutionary Military Committee. The next U.S. target is Nicaragua where its set objective is to topple the Sandinista regime. Essentially the United States is trying to "induce change through pressure" resulting from military encirclement, economic strangulation and diplomatic isolation, in the hope that a domestically and internationally beleaguered Nicaragua may be more receptive to the "political solution" imposed by the United States: holding so-called "free elections" and expelling Soviet and Cuban military personnel. The United States will then be able to exploit and stir up internal conflicts inside Nicaragua and overthrow the Sandinista regime. At the same time, the United States continues to support anti-Sandinista armed forces in launching attacks from both the north and south and occupying territory inside Nicaragua where they can set up a separate regime to vie for international recognition. At present, the possibility of an outright U.S. invasion is remote because the Nicaraguan revolution is supported by the people and defended by a 25,000-men regular army, an internal defense force of more than 10,000 and a 100,000 strong militia which is relatively well equipped. To invade Nicaragua, the United States must pay a heavy price: even if it succeeds in taking over the cities with a large number of troops, the Sandinista government will be able

to carry on a protracted guerrilla war with the support of the people and aided by the country's hilly terrain. Direct U.S. invasion, moreover, will provoke strong reactions at home and abroad.

In El Salvador, the prime concern of the United States is to support the Salvadoran government in encircling and suppressing the guerrillas. If the guerrillas become powerful enough to threaten the government's survival, the United States may send troops to El Salvador in response to a government appeal for help. In intervening in Central America, the United States wants to make full use of the recently revived Central American Committee to take joint actions. Alternatively it may act on the pretext that it has been invited by some country in the region, or it may let the Central American Committee spearhead the attack while supporting it behind the scenes.

The U.S. invasion of Grenada may have intimidated a number of small Caribbean nations into siding with it, thereby strengthening U.S. influence among pro-U.S. right-wing conservative forces and further isolating Cuba. However, like the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Grenada invasion was condemned by forces of justice around the world and opposed by the Western European allies of the United States. The naked aggression of the United States will be counterproductive in that it further removes the United States from the objectives it pursues and will only intensify the struggle of the people of Central America against pro-U.S. dictatorships.

II. Assessing the Likelihood of a World War in the Next 10 Years

As long as there are superpowers and imperialism in the world, there is the danger of war. The fierce struggle for hegemony between the two superpowers is a theme that will prevail throughout the 1980's. This struggle is the principal reason why there may be a new world war. We must have a sober understanding of the threat of war and remain highly vigilant. On the other hand, we should also see that as the threat of war goes up, so do the forces in the world which can prevent war. As Comrade Hu Yaobang said at the 12th National Party Congress, "If the peoples of the world are truly united and stand as one to struggle firmly against all manifestations of hegemonism and expansionism, world peace can be preserved." The 38-year history since the end of World War II shows that the unremitting struggle by the various anti-war forces in the world has upset the strategic plans of the imperialists and prevented a world war.

Since World War II, there has been a continuous series of minor wars but no major war. According to Western statistics, a total of 24 minor wars broke out in the 45 years from 1900 to 1945, while 149 minor wars occurred in the 37 years from the end of World War II to 1982. (Research organizations in different nations have come up with different figures. The data here was published by the Prime Minister's Office of Britain in July 1982.) The DEFENSE MONITOR, a U.S. monthly, estimated in its No 1, 1983 issue that currently 45 countries were engaged in minor wars in one form or another and on various scales. Some of these wars are just, some are not and almost all of them are in the Third World. Apart from the Vietnam War and the Iran-Iraq War, all of them did not last long. Many are part and parcel of superpower rivalry. The extreme complexity of regional and national conflicts in the

Third World, the deepening struggle between classes and factions within Third World nations, political unrest and the pursuit of regional hegemony by some Third World countries which intervene in and invade their neighbors -- all this makes for a proliferation of local wars in all shapes and forms, providing opportunities for the United States and Soviet Union to fish in troubled waters. More local wars may happen in the Third World in the future. Nevertheless, the Third World will continue to unite against hegemonism and carry on their joint struggle for a new international economic order.

However, judging from the United States and Soviet strategic intents, the development trend of their relative economic and military strength, and the steadily growing forces in the world opposed to a world war, it is unlikely that a world war will break out in the 1980's or even beyond.

(A) Only the United States and the Soviet Union can fight a world war in the world today. Most U.S. and Soviet leaders and military strategists believe that a world war and nuclear war may break out and are actively preparing for such an eventuality, making every effort to ensure its victory whatever form the conflict may take. Yet both superpowers have a clear understanding of the dire consequences of a major war in the nuclear age and have drawn the line at going to war against each other. In all the major international crises and local wars in the 38 years after World War II ended, the Soviet Union and the United States have been very cautious and tried to avoid escalating a conflict to the point where they must confront each other militarily. The Soviet leadership believes that the present international situation is highly strained and the threat of a major war is on the rise. But it also admits that the forces working to prevent war are also gaining momentum. The United States emphasizes that it has a "basic common interest with the Soviet Union in avoiding a war" and that "the scenario of a dangerous confrontation is preventable." Nuclear deterrence has restrained both countries from taking any chances which may lead to a major war or nuclear war. Right now both the United States and Soviet Union have enough nuclear weapons to destroy their opponent and both have a second-strike nuclear capability. In a single nuclear war, they can deal a deadly blow to each other. Limited nuclear war and conventional war do not eliminate the possibility that the conflict may escalate into an all-out nuclear war. Warfare is the continuation of politics in another form. Given the colossal destructiveness of a major war, whether a country can afford the costs it must pay in order to achieve its political objectives is not a decision to be taken lightly.

(B) The development trends of the economic and military strength of the United States and Soviet Union suggest that they will maintain their rough parity in the next 10 years. Neither will gain a clear edge over the other. Economic power is the cornerstone of military expansion. At present, the Soviet national income is 67 percent that of the United States. Projections are that the Soviet economy will grow at an average annual rate of 3 percent. The annual growth rate of the U.S. economy may approach 3 percent, but it will not be long before it is hit by another economic crisis. On an extended basis the Soviet economy may grow marginally faster than its U.S. counterpart, which will mean a narrowing of the economic gap between the superpowers. But the Soviet economy has now moved from the extensive stage to the intensive stage. Problems abound in the Soviet economy and the resistance to economic reform is

considerable, so fast growth is very unlikely. Before the 1970's it grew faster than the U.S. economy. Since the Soviet Union has now lost this advantage, the United States will retain its economic superiority in the foreseeable future, a superiority which will translate into additional momentum and a technological lead in its arms race with the Soviet Union. With these advantages, the United States may make new headway in both nuclear weapons and conventional weapons and reverse the trend of the 1970's when it lost ground to the Soviet Union in terms of relative military strength. Still, the prospect is for a lack of drastic shifts in the balance of power between the two in the 1980's. Neither will be a clear winner over the other. The nuclear age differs from the age of conventional weapons, a fact which restrains both sides from launching a major war.

(C) All forces in the world point toward the development of "multipolarity." The general future trend in the world is toward a decline in the ability of both the United States and the Soviet Union to control and influence the international situation. This contrasts with the situation on the eve of World War II when two military alliances were pitted against each other. The multipolarization of the world and the existence of a multitude of forces reining in one another are effective factors working to prevent the outbreak of a world war. When the United States and the Soviet Union go to war, they need their allies' support. But the peoples of all nations still have a fresh memory of their sufferings in the last war. In Western Europe, in particular, the peace movement is reaching a peak. While the United States and Soviet Union can control their allies to a certain degree, countries in Western and Eastern Europe are inclined to be more and more independent. If they are reluctant to see a major war in Europe, they are even more worried that the United States and Soviet Union will drag them into a nuclear war.

Third World nations have been the primary force in the struggle against hegemonism and for world peace. Standing at the forefront of the struggle against wars of aggression and Soviet and U.S. infiltration and intervention, the peoples of many nations have consistently disrupted the two superpowers' strategic plans. Various Third World organizations, such as the nonaligned movement, the Group of 77, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of Islamic Nations, the Gulf Cooperation Committee, ASEAN and the Contadora Group, a new group in Central America, have all played a role which must not be ignored in preserving national sovereignty, resisting the two superpowers, and safeguarding world peace and regional peace.

(D) China is firmly opposed to hegemonism, safeguards world peace and supports Third World nations in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and in their fight for a new international economic order. Side by side with the people of the world, China unwaveringly supports the patriotic armed struggles of the people of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, opposes the U.S. invasion of Grenada, supports the Arab people in opposing the Israeli aggressive forces and vigorously hits out at hegemonism large and small. The development of Chinese-Japanese and Chinese-U.S. relations, the improvement in Chinese-Soviet and Chinese-Indian relations, especially General Secretary Hu Yaobang's trip to Japan to promote the eternal friendship between the two peoples and the announcement by Prime Minister Nakasone that "Japan and China will not fight another war," thereby "paving the way for Chinese-Japanese

cooperation into the 21st century" -- all this has a tremendous impact on stabilizing the situation in Asia and preserving world peace. As China becomes stronger and stronger, it will play an expanding role in international affairs and develop into a major force in the prevention of a world war.

12581

CSO: 4005/193

GENERAL

NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS DISCUSS ARMS COOPERATION

OW031733 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Brussels, 3 Dec (XINHUA)--NATO defense ministers began a two-day session today to discuss greater arms cooperation among the allies and efforts to improve the alliance's conventional defense.

At the meeting, a regular autumn session of NATO's defense planning committee, the ministers were expected to make further analysis of the outcome of last month's Geneva Summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Chairman of NATO's military committee Dutch General Cornelius de Jager was due to give a report on the state of NATO forces in comparison with those of the Warsaw Pact.

The ministers would be briefed by NATO strategists on the alliance's long-term outlook of the Soviet military posture.

They would also discuss NATO's defense budgets. In recent years, most member nations failed to meet NATO's target of boosting defense spending in real terms by at least 3 percent.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger was expected to meet privately with defense ministers of Britain and Federal Germany to discuss the two nations' official participation in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), also dubbed "star wars" project.

The current session followed an informal meeting yesterday among NATO defense ministers from 12 western European countries.

In a statement after yesterday's meeting, the ministers welcomed the results of the U.S.-Soviet summit and reaffirmed their support for U.S. efforts to improve east-west relations and to reach agreement with the Soviet Union to cut their nuclear arsenals.

They emphasized "the vital role which armaments cooperation can play in improving output from defense budgets and strengthening conventional defense."

The ministers also praised the U.S. for its 250-million-dollar contribution to promoting the cooperation in researching and developing new arms systems among the allies.

At yesterday's meeting, the ministers also discussed new ground-based defenses against missiles and aircraft, distinct from the U.S. "star wars" program.

The new defense program, proposed by Federal Germany, would be based on lasers and "electro-magnetic track" artillery capable of firing clusters of low-weight projectiles at up to 36,000 kilometers an hour.

The new defense system was a response to the Soviet SS-21, SS-22 and SS-23 missiles deployed by the Warsaw Pact, but had no "space dimension", NATO officials said.

The 12 defense ministers who met here yesterday were from Britain, Federal Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, Greece, Denmark and Spain.

France and Iceland did not attend the meeting, for Iceland has no armed forces and France is not under NATO's integrated military command.

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CSO: 4000/088

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

FILIPINO SIGNATURES INDICATE APPROVAL FOR MRS AQUINO

OW011640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, 1 Dec (XINHUA)--More than 1.2 million Filipinos have put their signatures supporting the candidacy for president of Corazon Aquino, widow of the late Senator Benigno Aquino, it was reported here this evening.

The announcement was made when Joaquin Roces, chairman of the "Cory Aquino For President Movement" presented the signatures to Mrs Aquino after a mass at St Domingo Church in Quezon City of Metro Manila.

The movement was launched on 15 October to persuade Mrs Aquino to run for the presidency in the snap presidential election scheduled for 7 February next year.

Roces said that the movement was now targetting two million signatures endorsing Mrs Aquino's candidacy.

After receiving the signatures, Mrs Aquino said that she would announce her decision when the bill calling for a presidential snap poll was signed into law.

However, she added, "I assure you that you will hear what you want to hear," giving the strongest indication so far that she would accept the nomination for running [for] president [of] the opposition against President Marcos in the election.

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CSO: 4000/086

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINE ELECTION BILL MEETS 'STRONG OBJECTION'

OW262025 Beijing XINHUA in English 1958 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Manila, November 26 (XINHUA)--The Philippine National Assembly tonight approved the second reading of a bill calling for a special presidential election on February 7, 1986, but the bill has met with strong objection from members of the opposition, the Philippine news agency reports.

The bill proposed by President Ferdinand Marcos to the assembly provides that the president and vice-president shall be elected by direct vote of the people every six years.

The opposition politicians insisted that Marcos must resign before the election, as provided in the constitution in order to create a vacancy.

Before approving the bill, the assembly rejected the attempts by the opposition to reset the date of the special polls, according to the news agency.

However, the opposition announced it will question the constitutionality of the bill in the Supreme Court once it is enacted into law.

The bill has still to pass through the formality of a third reading before becoming a law.

During yesterday's debate, opposition members attacked the bill either as "unconstitutional" or as a "veiled attempt" by President Marcos to perpetuate himself in office, the news agency said.

The news agency quoted Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono as saying the ruling New Society Movement will nominate President Marcos as official candidate at the national convention in December.

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CSO: 4000/80

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

DECLINE IN PHILIPPINES GNP EXPECTED IN 1985

OW220031 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Manila, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--The Philippines' gross national product (GNP) will shrink again by at least four percent in real terms this year, the MAKATI BUSINESS DAILY today quoted Economic Planning Minister Vicente B. Valdepenas as saying.

The Philippine Government made a downward revision for this year's GNP target in October. The target was set at negative 2.5 to negative 3 percent from an earlier revised estimate of a negative one percent growth.

The GNP drop this year, however, is smaller than last year's negative 5.3 percent. In 1984, the Philippines was the only country in the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) to post a negative GNP growth, the newspaper said.

The decline is also lower than the forecasts made by some economists who earlier predicted that the GNP would contract by at least 5 to 6 percent.

According to Valdepenas, the GNP decline this year could be traced to three factors: the continued deterioration of the industrial sector, the mediocre performance of the agriculture and the failure of the export drive.

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CSO: 4000/086

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINES PROTESTS REMARKS BY AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN

OW291744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Manila, 29 Nov (XINHUA)--The Philippines today strongly protested against an "offensive statement" made by Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden about the Philippines.

It also barred the Australian Government from further use of the military facilities at Clark Air Base for military training.

According to a report of the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY, the protest was sent by Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro to the Australian Embassy here.

Hayden was reported to have told the Australian Parliament on 26 November that the government of President Marcos faced severe economic dislocation and widespread and understandable dissatisfaction with its political and economic record.

The statement of the Australian foreign minister, Castro said, is "unfriendly and hostile."

In the protest letter, Castro requested that Hayden's statement be deleted from the parliamentary record since it was "highly unparliamentary."

Australian troops, authorized by the Philippine Government, have conducted training drills in the huge U.S. military facility at Clark Air Base, including participation in some U.S.-sponsored war exercises.

In a separate "note verbal" to the U.S. Embassy here, the Philippine Foreign Ministry noted that it has withdrawn its authority to allow Australian aircraft to land or use the Clark Air Base for any purpose, including the training of Australian military personnel there.

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CSO: 4000/086

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINE'S MARCOS URGES FOREIGN DEBT CONDONATION

OW291821 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Manila, 29 Nov (XINHUA)--"How can Third World countries pay their loans amounting to 900 billion dollars?" asked Philippine President Marcos here today.

The president urged Third World countries in Asia and South America to get together and push through their appeal for a condonation by the international financing institutions of part of their debts, according to a presidential press release.

He made the appeal when meeting the visiting envoy from Peru, General Edgardo Mercade Jaerin, in the Presidential Palace.

Marcos cited the courageous act taken by Peru to threaten to limit its debt payments over the next 12 months to 10 percent of the country's export earnings.

This act, he said, had opened the mind of the Western world to the fact that "If they burn the house close to them, they too will burn themselves because they will lose their markets, their raw materials, and worst of all, their allies."

Foreign debts owed by the Philippines reached 25.55 billion U.S. dollars at the end of the third quarter this year, and interest payment up to August this year amounted to 1.4 billion U.S. dollars, representing half of the country's export earnings in the same period.

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CSO: 4000/086

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VER, OTHERS ACQUITTED BY PHILIPPINE COURT

OW020909 Beijing XINHUA in English 0654 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--Gen Fabian C. Ver, Philippine Armed Forces chief-of-staff on leave, was acquitted by the anti-graft court this morning together with the other 25 accused principals and accessories in the murder case of former Sen Benigno Aquino, Jr.

The 90-page decision of the court said it was Rolando Galman, who shot Aquino, and a soldier shot Galman in the fulfillment of duty. The accused, it said, were not guilty of the crime charged and therefore the court absolved them of any criminal and civil liability.

The acquittal decision came after 10 months and nine days of trial since the murder case was filed by the ombudsman on 23 January based on the two reports of the Agrava board which investigated Aquino's assassination for nearly one year.

Benigno Aquino was shot dead upon his arrival at Manila Airport on 21 August, 1983 after years of exile in the U.S. Actual trial of the case started on 22 February.

Observers here believe that the acquittal of Gen Ver may mean his return to his old position in the armed forces. Earlier, President Marcos has announced that Ver will be reinstated when he is acquitted by the anti-graft court.

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CSO: 4000/086

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

GANDHI ENDS VISIT TO SRV; LEAVES FOR JAPAN

OW281943 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi left here this morning for Japan after his one-day visit to Vietnam.

During his stay here, the Indian Prime Minister held talks with Vietnamese leaders Le Duan and Pham Van Dong. The two sides stressed the need to expand their economic cooperation, the local press reported.

The two sides also discussed world and regional issues of mutual concern and reached unanimity on the issues, but no details were given.

The Vietnamese leaders expressed gratitude to India for its economic assistance to Vietnam and lavished praise on the role played by India as the chairman of the non-aligned movement.

It was observed here that Gandhi's visit mainly demonstrated India's commitment to economic cooperation with Vietnam and there was no sign of concrete results achieved politically, though Hanoi expected India to support its foreign policy, particularly on the Kampuchean issue.

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CSO: 4000/086

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

INDIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS VIETNAM

OW222022 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--Indian Foreign Minister B.R. Bhagat arrived here today for a two-day official visit and to prepare for Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Vietnam next week.

This is Bhagat's first visit to Vietnam since he became foreign minister last September.

An official report today said Bhagat has made contributions to consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Vietnam and India.

Bhagat will meet with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to discuss bilateral relations and the effects of the negotiations in Geneva between the Soviet and U.S. leaders on Asia, according to informed sources here. He is also expected to meet Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong.

For several days before Bhagat's arrival, Hanoi's news media reported on India's economic achievements, and said that in the past two years, the two countries' economic and trade relations and scientific and technological cooperation had gained new ground.

Gandhi is scheduled to arrive in Hanoi 27 November.

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CSO: 4000/081

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER ON DANGER OF SRV INTRUSION

OW011709 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Bangkok, 1 Dec (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has warned that the danger of Vietnamese intrusion into Thailand still exists though Vietnam has declared that it will not violate Thai territory in the current dry-season offensive.

Sitthi made these remarks here this evening when talking to reporters after his visit to the border provinces of Prachin Buri and Trat this morning.

Vietnam has no excuse to intrude into Thailand in the current dry season since there are no Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border, he said.

"The Thai troops will do their utmost to defend the country if the Vietnamese are bent on intruding into Thailand," Sitthi stressed. "Thai troops will retaliate if the Vietnamese bombard Thai territory."

Thailand does not want to be hostile to Vietnam, he added. But Vietnam must withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and give up its plan to control other countries.

Nor does Thailand want to be the enemy of the Soviet Union, Sitthi said. He expressed the hope that the Soviet Union would cease to provide Vietnam with arms to kill the Kampuchean people.

Sitthi was accompanied by Prasong Sunsiri, secretary-general of the National Security Council, during his visit to the border.

Prasong told reporters that two months ago Vietnam received from the Soviet Union 100,000 landmines made of hard wood, part of which have been planted in fields two kilometers inside the Thai border. Some Thai villagers have already been killed or wounded by the mines, he added.

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CSO: 4000/086

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV USES BOMBERS AGAINST RESISTANCE FORCES

OW250849 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Bangkok, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--Kampuchean resistance forces are now operating in areas 15 kilometers around Phnom Penh, making the Vietnamese to retaliate by using Mi-24 helicopter gunships and An-26 bombers, a Thai senior security official said.

Hanoi's increasing dependence on air power resembles the position faced by the United States during the Vietnam war, National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri was quoted by local press as saying yesterday.

Fierce fighting is going on in Kompong Thom, according to Prasong.

He also revealed that Vietnam has forced about 3,000 Kampucheans to repair roads and bridges in Sisophon and Battambang Provinces which were damaged or destroyed by the resistance.

A report reaching here today from Ta Phraya District in Prachinburi Province adjacent to western Kampuchea said that, Vietnamese troops have moved to the northwest of Tamor Puak, a Kampuchea border district, and believed to be planning attacks on military camps of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Another report received here from the border town of Aranyaprathet said that Vietnamese troops have planted booby traps and land mines in areas which demarcate the border between Thailand and Kampuchea, posing a major threat to farmers in several Thai border villages. One villager was killed and his wife wounded early last week by booby traps the Vietnamese planted in their paddy fields.

It was reported that Thai frontier troops started at the end of last month an operation to scour the border areas in search of the Vietnamese land mines and booby traps. One soldier was killed and eight others were wounded in the operation.

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CSO: 4000/086

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VIETNAMESE LANDMINES KILL THAI VILLAGERS

OW011116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Bangkok, 1 Dec (XINHUA)--About 30 Thai villagers and soldiers have been killed and wounded in the past three months on Thai soil along the Thai-Kampuchean border by landmines planted by the Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea.

This was disclosed by Major General Cherdchai Thirathanond [spelling of name as received], commander of the eastern force, in a briefing to the local press yesterday.

He said that some 600 mines had been unearthed by Thai bomb experts during the period. However, he added, it was difficult to discover the mines with the aid of conventional detectors because they were mostly made of plastics and hard wood.

Thirathanond said the Vietnamese troops had made intense preparations since October for launching the dry-season operations near the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Besides planting landmines to obstruct the movement of Kampuchean resistance forces, the Vietnamese have driven big contingents of Kampuchean civilians to dig trenches and repair strategic roads near the border, he added.

There is a high possibility of a Vietnamese offensive against camp "site two" during the current dry season, the commander said. The camp, located about 20 kilometers north of At Phraya District in Thailand's Prachin Buri Province and two kilometers from the border, is inhabited by 130,000 Kampuchean refugees.

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CSO: 4000/086

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

XINHUA NOTES KISSINGER REMARKS ON SUMMIT

OW211702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Bangkok, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon today told Dr Henry Kissinger that the U.S. textile bill would greatly affect Thailand's economy.

The former U.S. secretary of state, who is here on a four-day visit, said he would be willing to forward Thailand's views to the U.S. congress and businessmen.

During his meeting with the Prime Minister, Kissinger asked about the situation in Kampuchea. He said that the United States supported Thailand's present Kampuchean policy.

Referring to the U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva, Kissinger said that it was impossible to make progress or solve any problem at a two-day meeting. If the first meeting proceeded in a good atmosphere, he said, the second might achieve some result.

Kissinger also met Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila this morning.

Earlier, upon his arrival here last night he told reporters that the Vietnamese were facing an "impossible" situation in subduing the will of the Kampuchean people. "The correct outcome," he said, "is for Vietnam to leave Kampuchea."

Dr Kissinger is here as a guest of the Thai Foreign Ministry.

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CSO: 4000/081

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI OFFICIAL ASSESSES CAMBODIAN DEVELOPMENTS

OW281602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Bangkok, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--The extensive and flexible attacks launched by the Democratic Kampuchean Armed Forces in the interior of the country have delayed Vietnam's large-scale offensive in the current dry season, a high officer of the Thai Armed Forces' Supreme Command disclosed here today.

General Sihadet Bunnag, Deputy Director of the Information Bureau of the Supreme Command, told reporters that the Kampuchean National Army recently made a fierce attack on Phnom Dong, a major position adjacent to Pongnam Long District of Chanthaburi Province, Thailand.

Sihadet said that Vietnam had used helicopters to collect information and attack the resistance forces in the eastern part of Battambang Province and in the western part of Siem Reap Province.

Sihadet noted that while rejecting the UN resolutions calling on Vietnam to pull its troops out of Kampuchea, Vietnam "has time and again put forth proposals and commitments of troops' withdrawal from Kampuchea and of no incursion into Thai territories. All these proposals and commitments are attached with conditions which are to the advantage of Vietnam. They cannot be realized in the present military and political situation."

He added that in the past month, the Vietnamese troops shelled and intruded into Thai soil for 76 times, killing 3 and wounding 12 Thai people.

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CSO: 4000/081

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAILAND PLANS 'OMNIDIRECTIONAL' FOREIGN POLICY

OW211342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Bangkok, November 21 (XINHUA)--Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila declared here today that Thailand will pursue a steady, yet flexible and "omnidirectional" foreign policy instead of one of "self-imposed equidistance" in the next five years.

Sitthi made this official statement in his speech entitled "Omnidirectional Foreign Policy: Preparing Thailand for 1990's" at a seminar jointly organized by the Institute of Foreign Affairs and Chulalong-Korn University.

By omnidirectional foreign policy, Sitthi meant that firstly, Thailand must play a major role in international affairs, secondly, its scope of action should be broadened.

This policy is based on the three-point principles:

--Thailand's internal and external security must be strengthened,
--its internal and external economic power be strengthened,
--its international political influence be strengthened.

On relations with major powers, Sitthi said that Thailand has succeeded to a considerable extent in inducing the constructive participation of all the major powers in Southeast Asian affairs in the past five years.

"China can be counted upon as a stabilizing factor in Southeast Asia," he said.

The United States, he said, now reaffirmed "in no uncertain terms" its commitments to Thailand and to the cause of peace in this region.

As for the Soviet Union, he continued, its policy towards Thailand and the region has yet to demonstrate its sincerity. "There exists rich potential benefit for our two peoples if improvement of relations could be made, especially in the area of economic relations and trade", he added.

Sitthi reaffirmed that Western Europe, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Canada will continue to serve as important pillars of Thailand's foreign policy.

On the Kampuchean problem, Sitthi said that Thailand's and ASEAN'S quest for a peaceful solution to this issue has won worldwide understanding and support. In the last seven years, he noted, "we have missed no opportunity to be of some assistance in getting Vietnam out of the Kampuchean quagmire in a decent and honorable manner, but there has been no response from Vietnam." "Thailand stands ready to listen to the views of all concerned, particularly those of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea."

Referring to the ever-increasing importance of regional cooperation in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Sitthi stressed that being a factor of peace and stability, ASEAN must serve more as a vehicle for economic development." Now it is the time to concentrate on economic areas. ASEAN should be working on issues that would move them onto the new plateaus of regional progress and stability," he stated.

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CSO: 4000/80

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAILAND CURBS STUDIES IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

OW281210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Bangkok, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--The Thai Government has announced that any socialist country which wishes to grant scholarships or fellowships to Thai students must go through the Thai Foreign Ministry.

The announcement was contained in a set of policy measures to regulate the extension of scholarship by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to Thai students. These policy measures were approved yesterday by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

The measures to the effect were taken against the background that in the past the Soviet Union had given scholarships directly to Thai students without going through official channels.

Under the new regulations, all scholarships and academic grants should be channelled through the Foreign Ministry which will study and approve such grants on an annual basis.

Thai students are not permitted to study all subjects related to politics and economics in socialist countries because of the different social and economic systems of Thailand and these countries, according to the policy guidelines.

The Thai Foreign Ministry had earlier lodged a protest with the Soviet Embassy here against its practice of secretly granting scholarship to Thai students.

Local newspaper BANGKOK POST said that the Soviets started giving scholarship to Thais in 1982 and around 60 and 70 Thai students had been granted financial aid each year. At present, there are about 200 Thai students studying in the Soviet Union.

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CSO: 4000/086

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BURMESE MINISTER RECEIVES PRC JOURNALISTS 25 NOVEMBER

OW251735 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Rangoon, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--Burmese Minister of Information and Culture U Aung Kyaw Myint received a visiting Chinese journalist delegation here today.

The host and guests reviewed the good relations between the peoples, and journalists in particular, of the two countries. They expressed the wish to promote exchanges and cooperation between journalists of the two countries. They agreed to work in close cooperation to build up a new international media order and enhance the voice of the Third World countries in the international arena.

The 5-member delegation led by Ding Yargyan, director of the Foreign Affairs Department of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, arrived here on 20 November and will leave here on 30 November.

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CSO: 4000/086

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEWS AGENCY CITES MALAYSIAN PAPERS ON MAHATHIR'S VISIT

HK261448 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE 211103 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Report: "Chinese papers in Malaysia Describe Malaysian Prime Minister's China Visit as Having Great Significance"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 21 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Malaysian Chinese papers published editorials on Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir's visit to China, stressing that this was an event of tremendous significance in the history of the relations between Malaysia and China and that it would further promote an all-round development of the two countries' bilateral relations, particularly economic and trade relations.

In its editorial on the 20th, NANYANG SIANG PAO said that since China's implementation of its modernization plan, foreign investors had gone to China one after another to find new opportunities. The world economic recession had forced Malaysia to find new and better ways out. Given this situation, Mahathir's visit was indeed conducted at the right time. An editorial of the SINCHEW JIT PHOT on the same date said that Mahathir's visit was aimed at strengthening the political, economic and friendly relations between the two countries. Under the current satisfactory political atmosphere and the situation of the vigorous development of modernization in China, it believed that this desire could be realized.

Both editorials pointed out that there had been an imbalance in the two countries' bilateral trade relations which had developed slowly, and there were also some problems in their political relations. However, the gap between the two countries will be narrowed as long as under the new historical conditions, the leaders for the two countries handle these problems with a view toward development and on the basis of the principle of mutual understanding and accomodation and seeking common grounds while reserving differences. They hoped that Mahathir's visit to China would promote the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries and thus contribute to the all-round improvement in the relations between the two countries. This will push the relations which remain at governmental level now up to the level of a relation of free contacts between the people.

The KUANG HUA JIH PAO pointed out in its editorial dated the 14th that Malaysia and China hold identical views toward Afghani, Cambodian, Middle East, and other international issues and that through direct and frank exchange of views, they would make greater contributions to promoting peace and stability in the world, particularly in Asia.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MALAYSIA'S MAHATHIR SPEAKS AT QINGHUA UNIVERSITY

HK221438 Hong Kong AFP in English 1427 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov (AFP)--Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad today said that some suspicion and distrust remained about Beijing's political influence in Southeast Asia.

The Malaysian leader in a blunt speech at Beijing's prestigious Qinghua University also called for "equitable" trade relations between Malaysia and China.

He said, "Historically, small countries on the peripheries of a big and powerful state have always had reason to be wary."

"There have been times when we have viewed each other with suspicion and distrust." Something of these feelings remained, Dr Mahathir said, in what observers took as a reference to Beijing's past and present support for the outlawed Communist Party of Malaysia (CPM).

China denies giving anything beyond moral support to the CPM, which it supported much more actively up to the end of the 1970's.

"The era of great political revolution now lives on only in the minds of a few misguided and disgruntled individuals who have not been able to make the transition to the new era," the Malaysian Prime Minister said.

He told his audience that modern revolution was a "peaceful, economic" concept.

On bilateral relations, Mr Mahathir was equally outspoken. He said the current imbalance in Sino-Malaysian trade in Beijing's favor was "no less unacceptable" than China's own trade deficit with Japan.

"For Southeast Asia, the great euphoria about the Chinese market may well end up being a pie in the sky," he added.

Dr Mahathir regretted the fact that value added products made up only five percent of China's imports from Malaysia and said he hoped bilateral trade would develop in a more "equitable" manner.

Earlier, the Malaysian premier met with top Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and with Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang, who both stressed the need to develop technical and economic cooperation with Malaysia, according to the New China News Agency.

Dr Mahathir ended the third day of his official eight-day visit by giving a banquet for Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, who in a toast described Dr Mahathir's visit as "fruitful" and said it had achieved "positive results."

Sources close to Dr Mahathir's entourage said that the premier had raised with Mr Zhao the issue of China's giving priority in business dealings to ethnic Chinese, who form 40 percent of Malaysia's population. The practice has annoyed Kuala Lumpur.

Dr Mahathir did not raise the issue of Beijing support for the CPM with Mr Zhao, but "through other channels," the sources said.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

'EXCLUSIVE' INTERVIEW WITH DK'S SON SANN

OW271856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 27 Nov 85

["Son Sann on Kampuchean Resistance"--by Yang Mu and Cai Ximei]

[Text] Bangkok, 27 Nov (XINHUA)--The Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces (KPNLAF), a faction of the tripartite coalition resistance forces in Kampuchea, are active in withstanding the Vietnamese mopping-up operations in the provinces of Battambang, Siem Reap and Kompong Thom.

This was announced by Son Sann, Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, in an exclusive interview with XINHUA here today.

The KPNLAF leader is making a stop-over here in returning to Kampuchea after attending the UN General Assembly session and visiting some European countries.

Son Sann said that as the KPNLAF strength is limited, it could only send small groups of commandos to the vicinity of Phnom Penh to fight the Vietnamese. On 15 November, they launched rockets at targets near Phnom Penh.

Referring to the military posture in the current dry season, Son Sann said that fighting between the resistance forces and the Vietnamese aggressors was going on even before the dry season came. The scale of the Vietnamese mopping-up operations in Kampuchea's interior were no less than that in the last dry season, but the tripartite coalition forces of Democratic Kampuchea were more active in repulsing the Vietnamese troops.

Son Sann accused Vietnam of its "vietnamization" policy in Kampuchea. He said that since the beginning of its invasion of Kampuchea, Hanoi has moved about 700,000 Vietnamese to settle in Kampuchea; most of them have got the status of Kampuchean nationality. Together with the 160,000-180,000 Vietnamese occupation troops and several ten thousands of "advisers", the total number of Vietnamese in Kampuchea will reach one million soon.

Son Sann said that the Vietnamese immigrants have occupied rich areas along the Mekong River and the Tonle Sap Lake, hundreds of Vietnamese boats are fishing in the Tonle Sap Lake. The Vietnamese have brought aquatic products, rubber, rice, timber, and even materials from international humanitarian organizations, back to Vietnam. Large numbers of Vietnamese have come to run shops and enterprises in Kampuchea to take control of the Kampuchean economy.

Son Sann said that Vietnam has turned some Kampuchean provinces into resources supply bases for Vietnamese provinces by connecting them in form of "sister provinces". In addition, the Vietnamese aggressors are compelling the Kampucheans to learn the Vietnamese language and wear Vietnamese-style clothes in an attempt to assimilate the Kampucheans.

Son Sann said that the Vietnamese authorities have driven Kampuchean peasants, students, office functionaries and even medical staff to the border areas to lumber, clear mines and repair roads so as to transport Vietnamese troops, ammunition and artillery to the fronts. The Kampuchean laborers suffered 40 percent casualties caused by mine explosions and diseases.

Son Sann declared that Vietnam has failed to sabotage the unity of the coalition government because the three factions in the coalition are making efforts to strengthen their unity. There are some differences among the three factions but they can settle them through consultations.

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CSO: 4000/081

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

HAYDEN COMMENTS ON AUSTRALIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

OW261724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Canberra, November 26 (XINHUA)--Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said here today that the ultimate objective of Australia's dialogue with both the United States and the Soviet Union "is the elimination of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament."

He made the statement in parliament, dwelling on Australia's external policy.

Hayden expressed the government's endorsement for a comprehensive test ban treaty, a chemical weapons convention and a South Pacific nuclear free zone treaty.

While stressing Australia's strong and deep commitment to its alliance with the United States, Hayden said, "We are not mindless camp-followers either. We reserve the right to disagree with our friends if disagreement is called for."

Referring to ANZUS, Hayden said, "The treaty continues to receive the Australian government's full support." He reiterated that Australia "disagrees with the policy of New Zealand." He expressed the hope that full trilateral cooperation under ANZUS would be restored at an early date.

On relations with the Soviet Union, Hayden said, "the Australian government is working towards a more positive and more constructive relationship with the USSR". However, he condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and other unacceptable actions taken by Moscow.

Hayden said the Australian government was especially proud that its relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) were formalized in a system of regular consultations between ministers and officials. Hayden said "the Australian government has condemned Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia and we continue to do so." But he alleged that "a solution must take into account the legitimate interests of Vietnam."

Hayden said, "relations with China are an important focus of the government's foreign policy. The profound changes in China's economic policies and its approach to international affairs since 1978 should allow it the opportunity to emerge as a cooperative partner in promoting regional stability and prosperity.

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CSO: 4000/80

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW ZEALAND WANTS TO KEEP SOUTH PACIFIC STABLE

OW021310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Wellington, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--To keep the South Pacific secure and stable topped New Zealand's foreign policy list, Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer told the diplomatic corps here today.

In addition to increased political and economic cooperation and continued aid flows, the Deputy Prime Minister said, New Zealand will involve in more war games in the South Pacific.

New Zealand will also pay attention to fishery protection, hydrography, preventive medicine, civil engineering, natural disasters and communications, he said.

He said that New Zealand will work in close association with Australia because of the common interest shared in the stability of the South Pacific.

In 1985, Palmer stressed, the South Pacific disarmament and the Anzus issue attracted New Zealand's attention.

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CSO: 4000/086

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS--Wellington, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--Visiting Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'escoto Brochmann has said "we are here in the hope that we will establish formalized diplomatic relations". He has exchanged views with senior New Zealand officials on developing relations between the two countries, official sources said here today. Miguel D'escoto, the first Nicaraguan Foreign Minister visiting New Zealand, has met Deputy Foreign Minister F.D. O'flynn and Overseas Trade and Marketing Minister M.K. Moore, the sources said. He showed his country's intention of establishing diplomatic relations with New Zealand when speaking at the airport yesterday upon his arrival for the four-day visit here. Commenting on New Zealand's relations with the United States, D'escoto said "you are experiencing some of what we have experienced and I am sure that like Nicaragua New Zealand harbors no ill feelings towards the United States." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 2 Dec 85 OW] /9738

THAILAND-LAOS RELATIONS--Bangkok, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--The relations between Thailand and Laos are improving steadily, declared Thai Foreign Minister spokesman Saowanit Khongsiri here today. During the UN General Assembly session, Saowanit said, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Lao Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut exchanged views on bilateral relations in a friendly atmosphere. Phoun Sipaseut recently gave a dinner in honor of the outgoing Thai Ambassador to Laos. Sitthi, too, has instructed the new Thai Ambassador to do his best to improve Thai-Lao relations. The spokesman said that Thailand wanted to increase trade with Laos. Thailand has agreed to allow 2,000 tons of asphalt from Japan and 20 tons of medicines from Sweden to be transported to Laos via Thailand; such items used to be regarded as war materials and their entry into Laos was banned for ten years, he added. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 22 Nov 85 OW] /9738

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT PROBLEM--Macao and Chinese authorities are to hold talks in the wake of a considerable jump in the number of illegal immigrants [II's] entering the Portuguese enclave. Macao's security chief, Colonel Paiva Morao, has disclosed that more than 40 II's are sneaking into the territory each day, four times that of Hong Kong. Although the 5-day meeting has been described as routine, the illegal immigration problem is top of the agenda and will be discussed with great urgency. [Text] [Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0430 GMT 20 Nov 85 HK] /9738

NEW SIHANOUKIAN YOUTH GROUP--Bangkok, 30 Nov (XINHUA)--The Nationalist Sihanoukian Youth (NSY) has been formed in Kampuchea with the consent of Norodom Sihanouk. This was announced in a bulletin issued by the National United Front for an independent, neutral, peaceful and cooperative Cambodia headed by Sihanouk, one of the three parties in the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea. The bulletin says that the creation of NSY is aimed at providing its members with a proper political formation based on the principles of nationalism and Sihanoukianism. Under the leadership of the Sihanoukian Party, NSY will educate youth with patriotism and good citizenship. In the international field, NSY will inform the international audiences of the Kampuchean problem and, particularly, of the Khmer people's struggle for national liberation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 30 Nov 85 OW] /9738

ARMED FORCES CHIEF--Manila, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--President Marcos this afternoon approved the request of Gen Fabian C. Ver to resume his duties as Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), the Philippine News Agency reported today. General Ver reported to the president his acquittal in the Aquino-Galman case and submitted to the commander-in-chief his letter submitting himself to the disposal of the president, the PNA said. Marcos immediately approved the request and directed General Ver to reassume his duties as AFP chief of staff "for such period as may be decided upon by me and on the advice of the senior officers of the AFP." He directed Ver to bring with him the other four major service commanders to a meeting at Malacanang tomorrow morning. Ver, 64, filed his leave of absence on 24 Oct, 1984 after he was implicated in the Aquino-Galman murder case. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1050 GMT 2 Dec 85 OW] /9738

MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER'S WIFE--Beijing, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation, met Siti Hasmah, wife of the visiting Malaysian Prime Minister Mohamed Mahathir, here today. Hasmah paid high tribute to Kang Keqing, a prestigious Chinese woman leader, who took part in the 12,500-km long march (1934-1935). Kang briefed Hasmah on the maternity and child care work in China. She explained that the women's federation is not only mobilizing Chinese women to take part in the country's modernization drive, but also works to educate the 300 million youngsters under the age of 14. Hasmah told Kang that a healthy growth of the children is beneficial to the progress of a nation, so Malaysia has a lot of work to do in this field. Later, she visited the China National Children's Center. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 21 Nov 85 OW] /9738

WANG BINGNAN MEETS THAI FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL--Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA)--Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met here today Chatchai Chunhawan, chairman of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association and former foreign minister of Thailand, and his party. Chatchai and his party arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 13 Nov 85 OW] /12858

NEW ZEALAND CABINET MOVES TO BAN N-SHIP VISITS--Wellington, November 26
(XINHUA)--New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said that the legislation banning nuclear warships visits to New Zealand ports was approved by the cabinet yesterday, local press reported today. Lange said the bill would be introduced next month and finally passed in June or July next year. A revision to the bill removing requirements for statutory committees to approve ship visits should remove Washington and London's objections to the legislation, he said. He dismissed as "unnecessary and unhelpful" comments made last week by U.S. Ambassador Designate to New Zealand Paul Cleveland that the legislation could mean the end of the Australia, New Zealand and U.S. military pact (ANZUS). Lange also criticized the U.S. decision to reject the visit of a New Zealand envoy who was to have delivered an advance copy of the legislation to Washington. Washington was already aware of the general contents of the legislation, according to U.S. senior state department spokesman James Lilley. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 26 Nov 85 OW] /12858

NEW ZEALANDERS SEEK REFERENDUM ON N-SHIP VISITS--Wellington, November 27
(XINHUA)--About 70,000 New Zealanders have signed a petition calling for a referendum on whether nuclear-armed warships should be allowed to visit New Zealand under the ANZUS Defense Treaty, according to a press report from Auckland today. The organizer Dr Jimsprott who set up "Peace Through Security" in February in support of ANZUS as a nuclear alliance, said he believed that the intended legislation enforcing the nuclear-ship ban would destroy the treaty with the United States and Australia. The petition forms were sent to Wellington yesterday for presentation to the parliament. The New Zealand cabinet on November 25 approved a bill which banned visits of nuclear warships to New Zealand ports. Prime Minister David Lange said the bill would be introduced to parliament next month and finally passed in June or July next year. Observers here said most New Zealanders support the government policy on banning visits of nuclear-armed warships but they welcome visits of non-nuclear vessels.
[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 27 Nov 85 OW] /12858

BANGLADESH-BURMA TO HOLD MARITIME BOUNDARY TALKS--Dhaka, November 22
(XINHUA)--Foreign ministers of Bangladesh and Burma will hold talks again on the demarcation of their maritime boundary here next February or March, local press reports said today. Bangladesh Foreign Minister Chowdhury, who returned from Rangoon yesterday, said he and his Burmese counterpart Ye Gaung had touched upon the demarcation topic during his four-day Burma visit and described the talk as "fruitful." The two countries need to sit again to set the principles for delimiting the maritime boundary in the light of the law of the sea convention which had been signed by the two close neighbors, Chowdhury said. Bangladesh and Burma are linked up partially by the Bay of Bengal but the sea-boundary between the two countries has not yet been demarcated. The foreign minister believed that the forthcoming talks will proceed smoothly because Bangladesh and Burma are good neighbors and had previously cooperated in demarcating their land boundary. "We have shared perception on many issues like Kampuchea and Afghanistan," he added. During the visit, Humayun met Burmese Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha and Trade Minister Khin Maung Gyi. An agreement to increase and diversify Bangladesh-Burma trade has been reached, he said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 22 Nov 85 OW] /12858

AUSTRALIA OPPOSES FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS IN PACIFIC--Canberra, November 25 (XINHUA)--Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden stressed once more here today Australia's deep disappointment at and condemnation of French nuclear testing in the South Pacific. The seismological station at Rarotonga, New Zealand, recorded a nuclear test carried out at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific on November 25. New Zealand scientists estimated the blast had a yield of seven kilotons. Hayden said this was the seventh test this year and the 72nd underground test at Mururoa since 1975 by France. Continued nuclear testing in a region proclaimed a nuclear free zone by the majority of its member states would only antagonize those nations and further strain their relations with France, Hayden said. He added that France should think about its long-term interests in the region and desist from testing here. Hayden said that whatever the view France took of its security needs, it had no justification for the continuation of nuclear testing at Mururoa Atoll. Australia, Hayden stressed, would continue to do all it could to achieve the early conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty, it also wanted the nuclear weapon states to behave with responsibility and restraint in the interim. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 25 Nov 85 OW] /12858

AUSTRALIA URGES U.S., USSR TO CURB ARMS RACE--Canberra, November 21 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Bob Hawke urged the United States and the Soviet Union to abide by their treaties on limitation of strategic arms and to restrict "star wars" type research. Hawke's urges, contained in his letter to U.S. President Reagan, was disclosed by Foreign Minister Bill Hayden during the question time in yesterday's parliament session. Hawke had expressed the view that "Australia would wish to see mutual commitments to negotiate agreements on deep cuts in offensive forces, confirmation that both sides will adhere to the anti-ballistic missile treaty, a clear definition of what is acceptable research on strategic defense and explicit undertakings that the provisions of the SALT Treaty will not be undercut beyond the formal expiry date at the end of this year." Australia had also urged the two superpowers to seek an agreement on "new ways of dealing with regional problems to ensure that they do not spill over into uncontrolled tension between the United States and the Soviet Union." Observers here are of the view that the present stand taken by Hawke is at odds with the position of the U.S. administration hardliners who oppose arms control agreements with the Soviet Union. The U.S. hardliners' position, however, has not been accepted as the administration's official position. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 21 Nov 85 OW] /12858

VIETNAM SENDS 12,000 REINFORCEMENTS TO CAMBODIA--Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)--Vietnam has recently sent an army division and 12,000 reinforcements with a large number of tanks and guns to Kampuchea's western border region, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. The radio quoted a press communique of the Kampuchean National Army Headquarters as saying that in the past two weeks Hanoi has newly deployed 1,000 troops and 40 T-54 tanks in Pursat Province and sent more than 10,000 troops to Battambang City together with 42 T-54 tanks and dozens of guns. Meanwhile, a Vietnamese division has been deployed in Mukak Preav along highway No 69. An additional 1,200 Vietnamese troops are stationed in Chamkar Kruch, Omleang and Thnol Toteng. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 23 Nov 85 OW] /12858

PNG PRIME MINISTER UNSEATED IN NO-CONFIDENCE VOTE--Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)--Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Michael Somare was ousted today following a no-confidence vote in the House of Assembly, according to reports reaching here from Port Moresby today. The vote came after Somare dismissed Defense Minister Michael Tago because the majority of Tago's National Party had decided to support a no-confidence motion, the reports said. The 109-seat assembly voted 57 to 51 to oust Somare despite his eleven-hour lobbying among parties in his ruling coalition. Somare, 49, guided the South Pacific territory to independence in 1975 and became the first prime minister of the country in the general election in 1977. In 1980 he was ousted by a no-confidence vote in the House of Assembly but swept back to power in the 1982 general election. Wingti, 34 and former opposition leader, will be the new prime minister. He is to be sworn in by governor-general Sir Kingsford Dibela later today. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 21 Nov 85 OW] /12858

CSO: 4000/80

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

VIEWS MEETING OF SOUTH ASIAN LEADERS

OW011110 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 1 Dec 85

["SARC Summit, a Milestone for South Asian Regional Cooperation, by Xuan Zengpei and Wu Dingbao"]

[Text] Dhaka, 1 Dec (XINHUA)--On 7-8 December, leaders from the South Asian countries will meet in Dhaka to launch the forum of the South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC).

The first ever summit for this sub-continent south of the Himalayas are expected to be attended by four presidents, two kings and one prime minister from the seven countries--Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and the host Bangladesh.

To ensure their safety and security, over 30,000 security people will be deployed during the summit. As a precaution, the Bangladesh Government has already prohibited entry of Sikhs from India and other parts of the world into Bangladesh territory and the border forces have been alerted to keep strict vigilance at all points of entry.

The forthcoming summit meeting is charged with the task of turning South Asia from what is ironically termed "a region without regionalism" into a region of cooperation.

The SARC forum was first proposed by Bangladesh late President Ziaur Rahman in 1980. Positive responses to the proposal have led to seven fruitful preparatory meetings by foreign secretaries and by foreign ministers in the past five years.

Inhabited by nearly one billion people, the seven South Asian countries are characterized by wide diversifications in territorial size, economic strength, religion, language, and political and social structures.

Meanwhile, they have been plagued by conflicts such as territorial disputes, border unrest, racial and religious animosities, and security worries and suspicions.

Against this background, the fact that the seven leaders, with goodwill and far-sightedness, sit together for regional cooperation can be rightfully called a success in itself.

The nine identified SARC areas, including agriculture, communication, science and technology, are a strong manifestation of the common desire of the seven peoples for a climate of trust, understanding and cooperation to overcome poverty, illiteracy and other legacies from the colonial past.

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CSO: 4000/084

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDIA, BANGLADESH SIGN AGREEMENT ON GANGES WATERS

OW230213 Beijing XINHUA in English 0159 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] New Delhi, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--India and Bangladesh today signed a new memorandum of understanding on the sharing of the Ganges waters at Farakka for the next three dry seasons.

The signing of the memorandum followed a five-day ministerial level talk between the two countries which began here on 18 November, according to a joint press release issued here this evening.

The two sides agreed that on an interim basis that the release of the Ganges waters available at Farakka during the peak dry season from 21 to 30 April would be 55,000 ft³/sec, out of which Bangladesh would get 34,500 and India 20,500.

This was almost the same rate agreed in 1977 and 1982.

The memorandum envisages that a joint study by experts of the two countries would be conducted on the available river water resources common to both countries to identify alternatives for the sharing of the same to mutual benefit. This would include a long-term scheme or schemes for augmentation of the flow of the Ganges at Farakka.

The sharing of Ganges waters has been one of the most contended issues in India-Bangladesh relations since the Farakka barrage was built on the upper course of the Ganges in 1971.

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CSO: 4000/084

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

RECEPTION MARKS SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIANS

OW291548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries held a reception here today to mark "International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People".

Ji Pengfei, Chinese state councillor, Wang Bingnan, president of the friendship association, and Shahir Mohammed, acting head of the Palestine Liberation Organization's mission in Beijing, attended the reception.

Friendship association vice-president Lin Lin said the aggressive and expansionist policies pursued by Israel had brought great suffering to the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

He continued: "This is the major root cause of tension in the Middle East and the long-standing un settlement of the Palestinian issue, as well as being a great threat to world peace and security."

The Chinese people condemned the aggressive Israeli policies, and supported the Palestinian and Arab peoples' just struggle for the restoration of their national rights and recovery of their lost land.

Shahir thanked the Chinese people for their consistent support for the Palestinian struggle, and their demand for a just settlement to enable the Palestinian people to regain their rights of self-determination and to return to their homeland.

Palestinian workers and students in Beijing were among those present at the reception.

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CSO: 4000/084

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

MUJAHIDIN AMBUSH SOVIET CONVOY ON DRA'S SALANG HIGHWAY

LD231141 Beijing XINHUA in English 0925 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Islamabad, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--The Afghan guerrilla Mujahideen (freedom fighters) ambushed a large Soviet convoy a few days ago on the main highway north of Kabul, setting ablaze 27 fuel tankers.

According to Mujahideen sources, the hit-and-run ambush lasting only 20 minutes was executed on 16 November. During the ambush, a blazing oil tanker exploded killing 10 Soviets and destroying an armored personnel carrier, while one guerrilla was killed and another wounded by retaliatory Soviet artillery fire, the sources said.

They said that the ambush was the largest for many weeks in the past along the Salang Highway, the main north-south supply route for Soviet garrison forces in Kabul.

Meanwhile, the Mujahideen captured 23 Khad [Agents] (intelligence forces of the Karmal regime) on 12 and 13 November. These agents had been sent to collect information for a Soviet-Karmal operation in the Panjsher valley, according to the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS (AAP).

The AAP said the Mujahideen also thwarted an attack launched by the Soviet-Karmal troops on 9 November to break the Mujahideen's encirclement of Dehrawod Town in the central province of Oruzgan, killing 24 Soviet-Karmal troops and shooting down a helicopter. Eleven Mujahids were killed in the battle, the AAP said.

On the other hand, the freedom fighters conducted a night attack on a military stronghold near Arghastan Town in Qandahar Province on 12 November, killing 12 Soviet-Karmal troops and smashing a tank. On the guerrilla side, five were killed and several others injured, according to the AAP.

Earlier this month, two Soviet air bases in Afghanistan were attacked by the Mujahideen. In their attack on the Bagram air base north of Kabul, the Mujahideen destroyed two helicopters and three tanks, the AAP reported.

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CSO: 4000/084

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN'S PRESIDENT ZIA DISCUSSES AFGHAN ISSUE

OW202104 Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Islamabad, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq said tonight that the Afghanistan issue had gained added importance not only to the Islamic world but also at an international level.

Zia held a press conference at Islamabad airport after his return from Muscat where he attended the National Day celebrations of Oman.

The president said the growing importance of this issue was evident from the overwhelming support which the international community gave to Pakistan's draft resolution at the United Nations. The resolution, which was backed by 45 countries, got 122 votes, 3 more than last year in the General Assembly. That vote, he said, shows that the Afghanistan issue is gaining more support from the world community.

Zia said that United Nations' support to this important issue would have a positive impact. He said during his stay in Oman, he and other world leaders discussed the impact of the UN resolution and whether the Soviet Union's forces would be withdrawn from Afghanistan.

The president said his meeting with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in Oman was a "link of a chain" of meetings to improve relations between the two countries.

Zia said both countries want to improve relations.

/9738
CSO: 4000/084

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN REBEL SPOKESMAN ON MILITARY SITUATION

OW220028 Beijing XINHUA in English 2018 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Islamabad, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--Offensive attacks launched by Soviet troops in Afghanistan in the past six months have failed, said Gulbuddin Hekmatiyar, spokesman for the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahidin (freedom fighters), at a press conference this evening. He added that Soviet casualties are outnumbering those of the Muslim guerrillas.

Gulbuddin reported 75 Soviet aircraft had been shot down and 360 armored vehicles, including 110 tanks, destroyed in the past six months.

Concerning the losses of the Soviet-Karmal troops, Gulbuddin quoted a Soviet adviser who admitted that an average of 30 troops were killed per day during the period.

The spokesman said the Soviets now had two problems: first, they have to reorganize a Karmal Army; second, they have difficulty in providing supplies to their military bases. They are forced to drop supplies to the bases by plane.

Referring to the Muslim fighters, Gulbuddin said they also face two problems:

--the Soviets have burned crops and poisoned water in rural areas forcing the local people to leave their villages. This is an attempt to make conditions unlivable for the Mujahidin.

--the Soviets are using a new type of helicopter gunships which pose a major threat to the guerrillas. Moreover, the Soviets have planted large numbers of anti-personnel mines in guerrilla-active areas.

Asked if there is any hope for solution of the Afghan issue following the U.S.-Soviet Geneva Summit, the spokesman said he did not see any sign for such a solution, judging by what the Soviets are doing inside and outside Afghanistan.

The Soviets are not prepared to withdraw from Afghanistan, he insisted.

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CSO: 4000/084

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT ON ASIAN REGIONAL COOPERATION

OW021145 Beijing XINHUA in English 1047 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Islamabad, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq has said that Pakistan is going to the forthcoming summit of South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC) with all sincerity and wishes it success.

Zia made the remark when he had informal talks with the national correspondents here last night.

He said he expected that the SARC summit would help strengthen his country's economic relations with other countries of the region.

At the same time, the president said, the country will keep on striving to forge better relationship with countries outside the SARC as well. "The first-ever SARC summit in Dhaka will in no way affect its relations with Muslim countries," he stressed.

Pakistan will continue to maintain its own pace of development in the economic field, Zia added.

The president said: "We will not compromise on principles and are determined to follow our policies with the realization of our responsibilities as regard to our independence and integrity."

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CSO: 4000/084

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN CONDEMNS ATTACKS ON INDIAN DIPLOMATS

OW282031 Beijing XINHUA in English 2003 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Islamabad, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--The Pakistan Government today deplored the incident Tuesday, in which two Indian embassy staff members were injured after being attacked by visiting Sikh pilgrims.

The local administration has already instituted an investigation into the matter and planned to take appropriate action against the offenders.

The two diplomats, Counsellor B. Jain and First Secretary K.K. Khana received head injuries during an alleged attack by six visiting Canadian Sikhs at Gurdwara Nankana Sahib Tuesday. The two officials were supervising the arrangements to send back to India the body of a young Sikh pilgrim who died of heart failure when the attack took place.

A press release today said the two Indian diplomats are now in a hospital in Lahore. The release quoted doctors as saying that their condition seems to be good and they are expected to recover within a matter of days.

The Indian ambassador who visited the hospital to see the injured Indian diplomats said the doctors had been "very helpful".

In the last few days, Sikh pilgrims from India and other parts of the world have arrived in Nankana Sahib to celebrate the 516th anniversary of the birth of Baba Guru Nanak, founder of the Sikh religion.

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CSO: 4000/084

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDIAN OFFICIAL ON SRI LANKAN ETHNIC PROBLEM

OW260913 Beijing XINHUA in English 0854 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Colombo, 26 Nov (XINHUA)--Indian high commissioner to Sri Lanka J.N. Dixit has stated that his country can only play a catalytic and assisting role in solving Sri Lanka's ethnic problem and does not seek to play a mediatory role, local paper the SUN reported today.

In an interview with the paper yesterday, Dixit stressed that it was not for him or the Indian government to advise Sri Lanka on the solution that will be possible or advisable.

"The problem sought to be resolved is an internal problem of Sri Lanka. The protagonists are Sri Lankan authorities and Sir Lankan Tamils," he said.

Dixit attributed the lack of successful conclusion to the negotiations between the Sri Lankan Government and the Tamil groups to the complexity of the issues. "I would not attribute the cause for this as a rigid or inflexible stand by any side," he said.

Commenting on calls for a military solution to the ethnic problem, Dixit said, "It is, however, my presumption that the government and people of Sri Lanka remain committed to finding a peaceful negotiated political solution to their problem."

The ethnic clashes between the majority Sinhalese and the Tamil separatists in Sri Lanka have caused tension between the island country and India. Sri Lanak charged on many occasions that India supports the Tamil groups in their violent actions. But India denied the accusation.

Leaders of the two countries have met twice this year and are expected to meet in December to seek a solution to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka.

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CSO: 4000/084

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PRC RADIO, TV DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CAIRO

OW271248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 27 Nov (XINHUA)--A seven-member Chinese radio and television delegation led by Ma Qingxiong, vice-minister of radio and television, arrived here this morning for a nine-day visit to Egypt.

Upon arrival, vice-minister Ma told XINHUA that his visit is aimed at enhancing the mutual understanding, strengthening the friendship and expanding the cooperation between China and Egypt in the fields of radio broadcasting and television.

He said that the Chinese delegation will have talks with Egyptian officials on means of promoting cooperation in developing radio and television and on possibilities of supplying mutually radio and television programs next year as part of the celebrations for the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The vice-minister said that Egypt's radio and television cause has developed quickly in recent years. He also noted that Egypt is the first African country that signed with China last April an agreement on radio and television cooperation and that his delegation is the first of its kind that has ever come to visit an African country.

After Egypt, the Chinese delegation will also visit Tunisia and Algeria.

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CSO: 4000/084

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

NEPALESE KING REITERATES FOREIGN POLICY STANCE

OW301427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Kathmandu, 30 Nov (XINHUA)--King Bijendra yesterday reiterated Nepal's stand that all Nations, big or small, should have the right to live in peace and to work for prosperity of their respective peoples without outside interference, THE RISING NEPAL reported today.

The king made the statement when he received credentials from envoys of France, Cyprus, Iran and Singapore.

He said that Nepal is making efforts in the United Nations and other international fora to lessen tensions and thereby create an atmosphere of peace and stability around the world.

He said, "we in Nepal believe that peace and development are complementary to each other." He added that "peace has been a matter of overriding concern for Nepal." "Nepal's aspiration for peace is reflected in more concrete terms in her zone of peace proposal," he noted.

The king pointed out, "we have been encouraged by the increasing international support that this proposal has received over the years and we hope this process will continue."

So far 69 countries have expressed their support for the proposal since the king put it forward in 1975.

The king showed his concern about the Iran-Iraq war. He reiterated that the war should be terminated and peace restored at the earliest possible date.

He supported the United Nations efforts in finding a comprehensive solution to the Cyprus problem.

He also expressed his support to the Asean proposal of declaring Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

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CSO: 4000/084

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SRI LANKAN ENVOY ON SUPPORT FOR SARC SUMMIT

OW241310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Dhaka, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--Sri Lanka gives its maximum support to the forthcoming first ever summit of the South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC) to open here next month, Sri Lankan High Commissioner to Bangladesh Edwin Tillekeratne said today.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA here this morning, Tillekeratne said Colombo wants to see all the seven countries in the region benefit economically and culturally from SARC.

SARC will help improve the standard of living and exchange of cultural traditions, bring about unity among the member countries and make a peace zone in the region, he expected.

SARC will also provide some means to boost bilateral relations without harming others, he added.

Commenting on press reports here about Sri Lanka's reservations of a SARC permanent secretariat, Tillekeratne said "We like a permanent secretariat."

The venue of the secretariat should be discussed by the standing committees of the foreign secretaries and foreign ministers before the summit, he said, adding, "Every country wants to have it."

Referring to the reported Sri Lankan objection of inclusion of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace in the SARC summit declaration, he said Sri Lanka will have no objection if no objections come from other countries.

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CSO: 4000/092

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SRI LANKAN ENVOY CAUTIOUSLY OPTIMISTIC

OW241314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Txt] Dhaka, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--Sri Lankan High Commissioner to Bangladesh Edwin Tillekeratne today expressed a cautious optimism over a solution to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka with the mediation of India.

In an interview with XINHUA here this morning, Edwin said he feels the problem "will be solved sooner or later" if the present Indian Government really wants to help the Sri Lankan efforts.

He noted that Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has taken "strong measures" to help solve the problem and devoted a lot of time to it.

Sri Lanka has been plagued by clashes between the majority Sinhalese and the Tamil separatists for years. The latter are fighting for a separated "homeland" called "Eelam" in the northern and eastern provinces of the country. With India's mediation, the government started talks in July this year with the Tamil militant groups, and the talks came to a deadlock in August.

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CSO: 4000/092

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SRI LANKAN GOVERNMENT, TAMILS TO RESUME TALKS

OW011200 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Colombo, 1 Dec (XINHUA)--The Sri Lankan Government is likely to resume direct talks with the Tamil United Liberation Front in New Delhi shortly to resolve the ethnic problem in the country, the WEEKEND reported today.

The paper learned from reliable sources that the task would be undertaken by a high-powered delegation headed by National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali.

The Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) is a major Tamil political party which advocated peaceful means to set up a separate state for the Sri Lankan Tamils.

The Tamil militant groups are not expected to take part in the reported talks.

WEEKEND quoted highly placed government sources as saying that India, which has continued to extend its good offices, would make the necessary arrangements for the talks, which are likely to begin in mid-December.

The working paper submitted by the Sri Lankan Government and a document put forth by the TULF are expected to form a basis for the new round of talks.

It is not immediately clear whether the Tamil militant groups will support the new government-TULF dialogue. Unconfirmed reports said they had told the Indian Government they had no objections to TULF's dialogue with the government if it could bring about a solution.

The Sri Lankan Government and the Tamil groups had two rounds of talks in Thimpu, capital of Bhutan, in July and August. But the second round collapsed on 17 August when the Tamil groups charged that the government forces had violated the ceasefire agreement which came into effect on 18 June.

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CSO: 4000/084

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SPECIAL POWERS FOR SRI LANKAN MONITORING GROUP

OW220027 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Colombo, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene has given special powers to the committee monitoring the ceasefire between government forces and Tamil groups, according to a government gazette available to the press here today.

The ceasefire monitoring committee is empowered to initiate inquiry into any matter which it may consider necessary to give effect to its terms of reference. It is also empowered to summon any person to give evidence or to produce any document.

The committee, which is made up of prominent figures in the country, was appointed by the government in September. However the Tamil groups claimed that the committee was totally ineffective.

The ceasefire monitoring committee has in the past two months carried out on-the-spot investigations in the north and the east, where the Tamil militants want to establish a separate Tamil state called "Eelam".

But the committee's reports revealed that it had not been able to talk to the Tamil groups.

Bomb blasts in Jaffna, capital of northern province, before the arrival of committee members earlier this month show that the Tamil groups are dissatisfied with their investigation, analysts here say.

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CSO: 4000/084

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SRI LANKAN PRESIDENT ON ETHNIC PROBLEMS

OW240801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Colombo, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--President Junius Jayewardene has stated that a military solution to the ethnic problem in the country is feasible but not desirable, local paper THE ISLAND reported today.

In an exclusive interview with the paper, the president said that if a military solution is the option, "too many innocent people can be hurt, and this terrorism involves such a tiny fraction of the Tamils."

He said, "I think the violence in the north and east can be controlled in about a year" but "to eliminate fully may take a few years."

Asked whether India is helping Sri Lanka solve the problem, the president said, "I do appreciate Mr Rajiv Gandhi's efforts to help us to resolve this problem... but there is a fundamental question involved here. Can and should India tolerate a situation where its territory is being used for hostile acts against a friendly neighbor?"

Sri Lanka has been plagued by clashes between the majority Sinhalese and the Tamil separatists for years. The latter are fighting for a separated "homeland" called "Eelam" in the north and east of the country.

With India's mediation, the government started talks in July this year with the Tamil militant groups, and the talks came to a deadlock in August.

Jayewardene said the government has offered the Tamil groups provincial councils but "they still demand linkage between north and east."

"We say 'no', because their demand is based on this idea of 'homeland'. We say that the whole island is everybody's homeland, the homeland of every citizen," he said.

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CSO: 4000/084

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

KARACHI REPORTS JUNEJO NEWS CONFERENCE IN BEIJING

BK181740 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, has said there is close identity of views between Pakistan and China on all regional issues and they have a common approach to problems confronting the region. He was talking to newsmen at the state guest house in Beijing this evening. He said he had detailed discussions with the Chinese prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, on all regional issues, including Afghanistan, Iran-Iraq war, and Pakistan's relations with India. He said the Chinese prime minister had reaffirmed his country's full support on Pakistan's stand on the Afghanistan issue. He said Premier Zhao was happy over the adoption of the Afghanistan resolution by the UN General Assembly this year with a record majority. He said he had informed Premier Zhao that the Soviet forces in Afghanistan were standing virtually on Pakistan's border, posing a threat to its security and the peace of the region.

Replying to a question, he said both Pakistan and China agreed that the Geneva process of indirect talks was the right way for a peaceful political settlement of the Afghanistan problem. They also agreed that there had been hopeful signs of progress at the talks, the next round of which is taking place next month.

Both sides expressed their confidence that the Geneva summit between the United States and the Soviet Union opening tomorrow would produce positive results and would have a positive effect on Afghanistan. The Chinese prime minister had assured him that the Afghanistan issue was always discussed by China on a priority basis in the talks with the Soviet Union for normalization of relations.

On Pakistan's relations with India, the prime minister said he had briefed the Chinese leaders about the steps being taken by Pakistan to normalize relations. He, however, pointed out that India had to respond in the same way if the normalization process was to move forward.

About the Kashmir issue, he said Pakistan's stand on it was well-known and remained unchanged.

On bilateral relations, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo said the two sides had decided to boost their trade. China had expressed its interest in certain

Pakistani items for this purpose. The joint ministerial commission of the two countries, set up in 1982, meets more frequently. The next meeting of the commission will take place in Islamabad in the 1st quarter of next year. He said he had also thanked China for its assistance, amounting to 155 million rupees, in the setting up of the heavy electrical complex in Pakistan. He said they would start work on the project in the Northwest Frontier Province in order to complete it on a priority basis.

Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo said he also briefed his Chinese counterpart about the steps he had taken for revival of democracy in Pakistan. Mr Zhao was glad to learn that the constitution 8th amendment bill had been adopted by the Parliament with a consensus, paving the way for restoration of full civil rule.

He said the talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality. He emphasized Pakistan-China relations and said it was for this reason that he had chosen China for his first visit abroad.

The prime minister also told newsmen that several ministers accompanying him had meetings with their Chinese counterparts to thrash out details for further enhancing existing cooperation between the two countries. The ministers included the finance minister, Dr Mahbubul Haq; Commerce Minister Salim Saifullah Khan; minister for rural development and local government, Mr Ghulam Mohammad Manika; and the minister of state for production, Mr Islamuddin Sheikh; and the NWFP chief minister, Arbad Mohammad Jahangir Khan.

The prime minister also disclosed that he had extended an invitation to the president and prime minister of China to pay a visit to Pakistan.

About his meeting with President Li Xiannian this afternoon, the prime minister said he also briefed him about the process of revival of democracy in Pakistan. He had informed him that there had been enthusiastic response by the people to the recent general election and the number of votes cast had been highest so far. He said the Chinese president had extended his gratifications on these developments.

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CSO: 4000/092

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

KARACHI REPORTS JUNEJO MEETING WITH DENG XIAOPING

BK191110 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] The Chinese leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, has said Pak-China friendly relationship that has flourished all these years despite political changes in the respective countries is everlasting. He was welcoming the prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing this morning. He said Pakistan was among the first few countries which had established diplomatic relationship with China. He said ties between their two countries are an example in state-to-state relations. The Chinese leader recalled Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo's first visit to China some 17 years ago and said he must have noticed distinct change in the face of China since the cultural revolution. The prime minister spoke highly of the 4-modernization program introduced by Chairman Deng Xiaoping in China and said they hold promise of development for China. He said these programs are also good even for the developing countries.

The prime minister also briefed Mr Deng Xiaoping about the developments in Pakistan particularly the process of restoration of democracy in the country.

Earlier, the prime minister laid a wreath on the mausoleum of People's Heroes at the Tienanmen Square. It was built in memory of those who took part in the long march culminating the founding of the People's Republic of China. The prime minister stood in silence for a few minutes (?when) the national anthem of China was played. He also paid respects to the remains of late Chairman Mao Zedong. The prime minister was accompanied by his delegation on both these occasions. In spite of very cold weather and (?freezing) winds hundreds of thousands of people had gathered at the square on the occasion.

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CSO: 4000/092

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

KARACHI: JUNEJO, ZHAO ZIYANG DESCRIBE TALKS AS 'FRUITFUL'

BK191649 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] The prime ministers of Pakistan and China have described their talks as extremely fruitful and said that their views are identical on major international issues. They said this while speaking at a return banquet hosted by Mohammad Khan Junejo in honor of the Chinese premier, Zhao Ziyang in Beijing tonight.

The prime minister said that Pakistan is proud of its friendship and cooperation with China. Close friendship, understanding, and cooperation between the two countries are established on strong and stable foundations. The high-level exchange of views between the two countries enable them to strengthen mutual understanding in the face of a changing international situation. The existing friendship and cooperation between the two countries are aligned with legitimate, mutual benefit, and this friendship is a matter of strength for the peace and stability in the region. He said that China is not only playing a vital role for maintaining world peace and security but also is playing a useful role for promoting the establishment of a new and a more just international system. China has the status of a powerful (?factor) in establishing a good, neighborly relationship based on the principles of peace, [word indistinct] sovereignty and mutual benefit in our own region. He expressed best wishes on behalf of the people and government of Pakistan for the success of China's policy and projects. He said he was greatly impressed by the sincere and enthusiastic welcome and the hospitality extended to him and his delegation on his arrival in Beijing.

In his speech the Chinese premier has described Mohammad Khan Junejo's visit as totally successful. Referring to the talks between the Pakistani president and the Chinese leaders, he said both the sides are sure about the promotion of relations between Pakistan and China. The Chinese premier said the direct contact and (?visits) between the leaders of both the countries are very important and will continuously increase the mutual benefit and strengthen friendship and promote friendly relations and cooperation. He said Mohammad Khan Junejo will see many new things in his Shanghai visit made after 17 years. He said China will welcome the suggestions of the Pakistani prime minister in Pakistan's welfare programs. He told the Pakistani prime minister to convey the best wishes of the Chinese people to the brotherly people of Pakistan after returning to his country. He expressed his best wishes for the promotion of the traditional friendship between the people of China and Pakistan and for the good health of president and prime minister of Pakistan.

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

JUNEJO SPEAKS AT 19 NOV BANQUET FOR ZHAO

BK201233 Beijing in Urdu to India and Pakistan 19 Nov 85

[19 November speech by Pakistan Prime Minister Junejo at Pakistani-hosted banquet in Beijing for PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the most compassionate and the most merciful. Your Excellency Mr Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: Peace be upon you. Your Excellency Prime Minister, I am wholeheartedly grateful to you for accepting my invitation to attend this banquet. Your attendance is a source of (?happiness) personally for me and a manifestation of your feelings of friendship and goodwill for the government and the people of Pakistan. I am also thankful to the honorable representatives of the PRC Government, officials, and other guests who have enhanced our prestige by coming here. [applause]

I am leaving tomorrow morning for a visit to other cities and places in China. On occasion of my departure from Beijing, I would like to say that I have been very impressed by the way in which you have accorded a warm and enthusiastic welcome to me and to the members of my delegation, and extended your hospitality to us after our arrival here. Meeting with Chinese leaders is a great honor for me. I have had extensive discussions with the prime minister, discussions that will certainly contribute to the further strengthening of mutual understanding and promotion of bilateral cooperation. This visit to Beijing is a source of great happiness for me. This grand capital not only symbolizes the greatness of China, but also preserves the glory and grandeur of its ancient Chinese civilization. The architectural design and the beauty and attraction of this city fully reflect the cultural heritage of China. The broad streets, wide and large intersections, grand buildings, and big factories in Beijing show the progressive spirit of modern China and reflect the energy and diligence of its patriotic people. I extend heartfelt thanks on my own behalf and on behalf of the members of my delegation for the sincere and affectionate treatment given us us everywhere in Beijing.

Your excellency, my meetings with you and with other-Chinese leaders have been very useful. The close friendship, understanding, and cooperation between Pakistan and China have already been established on a very strong and durable foundation. But the two countries are fully aware of the value of periodic contacts at the highest level. First of all, meetings between friends are

always a source of pleasure. Second, our discussions have promoted mutual understanding of the ever-changing international situation. The meetings will certainly help, among other things, in expanding our bilateral relations.

During my stay here, I have seen how much importance the Chinese Government gives to the development of the country's economy and defense modernization. I once again extend our good wishes on behalf of the government and the people of Pakistan for the success of your policies and plans. [applause] The success of China's modernization policy is not only in the interest of its people, but is also in the larger interest of the world because China has been playing a very important role in maintaining global peace and security. China has been making very useful contributions to the promotion of a new and more equitable international order. Even in our region, China enjoys the status of a powerful force in the establishment of good-neighboringly relations based on the principles of peace, sovereignty, and mutual benefit. The friendship and cooperation with China is a matter of pride for Pakistan. [applause] The legitimate and far-reaching interests of the people of the two countries are linked with this friendship and cooperation. I am pleased that our discussions during my stay here will be beneficial for our ever-growing cooperation, both bilateral and in the international arena.

Finally, I once again wish to wholeheartedly acknowledge the courtesy and hospitality extended by your excellency the prime minister and the government and the people of China on all occasions. I would like to ask the guests to join me in a prayer for the health and long life of Deng Xiaoping, president Li Xiannian, your excellency Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, and of all the guests present here, and for the imperishable ties of friendship and amity between the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

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NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

BAHRAIN-USSR DIPLOMATIC TIES--Kuwait, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--Bahrain Information Minister Tariq Al-Mu'ayyad said his country has no intention to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in the near future, according to Kuwaiti daily AL-RA'Y AL-'AAM today. However, the minister expressed the hope that the two countries would maintain their existing good relations. Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Oman, three of the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), now have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The other GCC member states are Bahrain, Qatar and Saudi Arabia. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1316 GMT 25 Nov 85 OW] /9738

UAE-USSR TRADE COOPERATION--Kuwait, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--The United Arab Emirates is to sign a trade cooperation accord with the Soviet Union, deputy chairman of the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce Abdullah al Muhai told Kuna in a recent interview. Al Muhai, who was the leader of the UAE trade delegation which wound up its visit to Moscow last Thursday, said that the expansion of trade and industrial relations with the Soviet Union is in the interest of the UAE. He said he had reached agreement with the Soviets on exchanging visits by trade delegations and staging commercial and industrial exhibitions in both countries. The UAE official pointed out that the Gulf region is interested in the transfer of technology from all sources including the Soviet Union. The trade exchange between the UAE and the Soviet Union started since the early 1960s when the Soviet Union exported construction material to Abu Dhabi. In 1984, the trade volume between the two countries did not exceed one million dollars. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 23 Nov 85 OW] /9738

AMBASSADOR MEETS IRANIAN SPEAKER--Tehran, 27 Nov (XINHUA)--Outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Iran Fan Zuokai met Iranian Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani here today to bid his farewell. During the meeting, Rafsanjani told the ambassador that he had instructed departments of his government to exert efforts to develop the relationship between the two countries. He asked Fan Zoukai to convey his thanks to Chinese President Li Xiannian, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress Peng Zhen who entertained him when he visited China in June this year. Rafsanjani expressed the hope for an early visit to Iran by Chinese leaders. The Chinese ambassador said that the traditional friendship of the two nations has been developed and that actual measures should be taken to expand the cooperation between them. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 27 Nov 85 OW] /9738

INDIA-PAKISTAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--New Delhi, 15 Nov (XINHUA)--India and Pakistan today agreed to expand their economic relations and also open up the private sector trade between the two countries. An agreement to this effect was reached during the talks between visiting Pakistani Minister for Finance, Economic Affairs and Planning Mahbubul Haq and Indian Commerce Minister Arun Singh here this evening, according to the Press Trust of India. The Pakistani minister, who arrived here yesterday, called on Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi last night, and delivered him messages of goodwill and cooperation from President Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Junejo. Arun Singh, who resigned as Punjab Governor yesterday, was sworn in as commerce minister by the president earlier today. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0118 GMT 16 Nov 85 OW] /9738

RUPEE TRADE AGREEMENT--New Delhi, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--An agreement to continue India's rupee trade with the Soviet Union was reached here today between Indian Commerce Secretary Prem Kumar and Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade I.T. Grishin. The rupee trade agreement will enable India to pay for its imports from the Soviet Union in unconvertible Indian rupees. The accord also provides for deferred payment for supply of certain equipment and machinery from the Soviet Union over a period of ten years at an interest rate of four percent. Under the 1985 trade protocol between the two countries, the total trade turnover is 46.2 billion rupees (U.S.\$3.8 billion). [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0208 GMT 23 Nov 85 OW] /9738

PAKISTAN REELECTED TO BOARD--Islamabad, 1 Dec (XINHUA)--Pakistan has been elected to the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for another term of two years, it was officially learned here today. Pakistan has already served on the board for eight terms and has been a leading spokesman for the third world countries. The 35-member board, the executive organ of the agency, considers and decides on all major issues relating to the promotion of peaceful applications of nuclear energy, provision of technical assistance and application of safeguards. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 1 Dec 85 OW] /9738

U.S.-SOVIET SUMMIT--Riyadh, 3 Dec (XINHUA)--Visiting U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs Richard Murphy today briefed King Fahd of Saudi Arabia on the results of the U.S.-Soviet Geneva Summit. They also discussed the current Middle East situation and efforts to solve Arab-Israeli conflicts. Murphy arrived here last night and left for Tel Aviv, Israel later today. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0651 GMT 4 Dec 85 OW] /9738

ENVOY TO BANGLADESH--Beijing, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--Pursuant to a decision of the NPC Standing Committee, President Li Xiannian appointed Zheng Jianying [6774 0494 5391] PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Bangladesh and relieved Xiao Xiangqian from the post. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 22 Nov 85 OW] /9274

PAKISTAN'S PRIME MINISTER VISITS SHANGHAI--Shanghai, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo and his party arrived here from Guilin this evening in the company of Forestry Minister Yang Zhong. They were greeted at the airport by Mayor of Shanghai Jiang Zemin, and subsequently honored at a banquet Jiang gave for them. This afternoon, the Pakistan guests made a boat excursion on the Lijiang River in Guilin. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1453 GMT 21 Nov 85 OW] /9274

PAKISTAN'S JUNEJO TOURS GUILIN--Guilin, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo and his party arrived in Guilin, capital of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, from Beijing at noon today. Greeting him at the airport were Chairman of the Regional Government Wei Chunshu, and vice-chairman of the local government and Mayor of Guilin Zheng Yi. This afternoon, they toured scenic spots around Guilin, which is well-known for its beautiful mountains and river. Junejo was accompanied by Yang Bhong, chairman of the Chinese Government Reception Committee and forestry minister. Wei and Zheng gave a dinner in honor of the Pakistan visitors here this evening. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 20 Nov 85 OW] /9274

CSO: 4000/092

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

PRC'S LI XIANNIAN CONGRATULATES JARUZELSKI--To esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the PPR State Council: In connection with your election as Chairman of the PPR State Council, I send you the warmest greetings and best wishes. May score even great successes at your new distinguished post. May the friendship between the Chinese and Polish people and the friendly cooperation between our countries gain in strength. May Poland score new successes in socialist construction. Signed: Li Xiannian, chairman of the PRC. [Message of congratulations from PRC's Li Xiannian to State Council Chairman W. Jaruzelski] [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Nov 85 p 6 AU] /12858

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG CONGRATULATES MESSNER--To esteemed Comrade Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR: In connection with your appointment as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, I send you the warmest greetings and most cordial wishes. May you score new successes at your high post. May the friendly Sino-Polish relations continue to develop. May the PPR blossom and may its people gain happiness. Signed: Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council. [Message of congratulations from PRC's Zhao Ziyang to Premier Z. Messner] [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Nov 85 p 6 AU] /12858

CSO: 2600/136

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

XINHUA ANALYZES NIGERIAN POLITICAL SITUATION

OW020910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0850 GMT 2 Dec 85

["News analysis: Babangida's one hundred days in power by Zhang Yishi"]

[Text] Lagos, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--After 100 days in power, Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida appears to have strengthened his rule in the whirlwind of political and economic challenges which his infant regime has done a lot to deal with.

Despite the fact that the country's battered economy has not taken a turn for the better, the political atmosphere in Lagos is now relaxed and agreeable as a result of the abolition of decree 4 promulgated by the defunct Buhari regime to suppress criticism of unfavorable government policies. Relations between the government and the press have been greatly improved.

The 43-year-old president, who came to power on 27 August in a military coup, is now faced with many tough economic problems. The most pressing ones are huge external debts, sharp decline in exports, increasing unemployment and inflation rate as well as the general deterioration of Nigerians' living standards.

While striving to win western financial support, particularly a U.S.\$2.4 billion loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), President Babangida has taken a series of austerity measures to revamp the economy since 1 October, when he declared a 15-month national economic emergency period.

Major measures taken so far include a ban on rice and maize imports, cuts in the salaries of military personnel and civil servants and a move to reduce or withdraw petroleum subsidy which costs the nation about 2.5 billion naira (one naira equals 1.08 U.S. dollars now) a year.

On the IMF loan issue which his predecessor refused to negotiate because of the harsh preconditions attached by the IMF, President Babangida was shrewd enough to call for a national debate while quietly negotiating with the IMF for the loan package.

In the debate, the people were provided with an opportunity to express their views on whether to take the loan. Opposition against the acceptance of the loan was reportedly very strong at the beginning of the debate but has gradually been cooling off. Although it is still unclear whether the government has made up its mind, there is every indication that the controversial loan would be taken soon.

Diplomatically, the Babangida regime has strived to maintain a balance between the two superpowers despite the fact that the president is ideologically a bit pro-west.

The country's economy is closely linked with the west, the United States and Britain in particular. President Babangida is clearly aware that to maintain good relations with them is vital to the nation's economy.

The new military regime appears determined to play an influential role in Africa and the world in general. Special attention has been paid to the restoration of traditional good relations with neighboring countries in an effort to promote regional cooperation in curbing crimes and maintaining state security.

Nigeria's accumulated problems are hard nuts to crack. There is a long way to go to restore stability in the country, observers here noted.

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CSO: 4000/084

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

COMMENTARY ON SIERRA LEONE'S POLITICAL STABILITY

0W011645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 1 Dec 85

["Commentary: Peaceful transference of power in Sierra Leone--an example for Africa"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Dec (XINHUA)--Joseph Saidu Momoh was sworn in as Sierra Leone's new president on 28 November to succeed 80-year-old Siaka Stevens peacefully. This was a wise decision in favor of the country's political stability and economic development.

Last month, Momoh received 99 percent of the votes cast in a single-candidate election after Stevens' resignation which also made Momoh general secretary of the ruling All People's Congress.

The transference of state power through a democratic procedure was not new in the African continent. Former Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor was the first to have resigned and handed over the state power to his successor Abdou Diouf at the end of 1980. Then came Ahmadou Ahidjo in Cameroon in early 1984 and Julius Kambarage Nyerere in Tanzania in early November, 1985. They were all heroic fighters in the movements for national liberation and had made great contributions to the struggles against colonial rule, for national independence and for national economic development. However, they handed over the state power to younger leaders in the interests of their countries.

In Africa where many countries have become independent from colonialism since the 1950s, military coup has been the chief form of state power transference for many countries after independence. It was estimated that of the 50 independent countries in Africa, more than 40 countries experienced a total of over 230 coups. The coups caused turbulency in the continent and affected national unity and economic development. Some foreign powers even used the occasions to interfere in affairs of African countries.

Many African leaders have realized the grave consequences of military coups and tried their best to find alternative ways of state power transference that may produce no harmful effect. The case in Sierra Leone may serve as an example.

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CSO: 4000/084

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ANGOLA, U.S. MAKE BREAKTHROUGH IN TALKS

OW290854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Lusaka, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--Angola and the United States said here today that their talks here had made an "important breakthrough" in seeking a peaceful settlement to the Namibia question but they did not go into details.

Briefing the press after two days' closed-door negotiations, head of the U.S. delegation and Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker said that the talks were "very useful" and had paved the way for further talks.

It was necessary to involve South Africa and African frontline states in further talks on the problem, he added.

Alexandre Rodrigues, head of the Angolan delegation and minister of interior, also described the talks as "very useful".

The two countries agreed to meet again in the Angolan capital of Luanda within the next few weeks, he disclosed.

He stressed that South Africa must show its clear signs of readiness to grant Namibia independence on the basis of U.N. resolution 435 (1978) before Angola could consider the withdrawal of Cuban troops from his country as a reciprocal move.

The U.S. and South Africa set the withdrawal of Cuban troops as a pre-condition for the independence of Namibia.

South Africa's recent installation of a puppet regime in Namibia indicated that it was determined to hold on to the territory in defiance of the U.N. resolutions calling for South Africa's withdrawal and an early independence for Namibia, he said.

He also accused South Africa of violating the Lusaka accord signed early last year by continuing its occupation of Southern Angola.

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CSO: 4008/084

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

KANG KAQING MEETS RWANDAN OFFICIALS--Beijing, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation, met a family planning delegation from Rwanda here this morning. Habimana Gaudence, director of the Population Bureau and head of the delegation, told Kang that population problem is very crucial in her country. She hoped that Rwanda and China will exchange experience on population control and cooperate in this field, since China has achieved outstanding (?results) in family planning. The delegation arrived in Beijing 18 November at the invitation of the State Family Planning Commission. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 23 Nov 85 OW] /9274

RONG YIREN ATTENDS ZAIRIAN RECEPTION--Beijing, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--Zairese Ambassador to China Lombo Lo Mangamanga gave a reception here today in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the second republic. Present were Vice-Chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee Rong Yiren, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army He Qizong. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 23 Nov 85 OW] /9274

CSO: 4000/84

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HONG KONG JOURNAL EXAMINES CPC RESHUFFLE

HK300743 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No 157 16 Oct 85 pp 12-14

/Article by Hsiao Hai /5618 3189/: "What Actually Happened in the Reshuffle of the CPC Senior Cadres--the '7-person Leading Group' Has Included All the Authoritative Persons in CPC Organizational Circles; a Meticulous Division of Labor Has Been Made Among Members of the CPC Central Committee; Few Sons or Daughters of Senior Cadres Have Been Promoted; Two Things Will Be Done by the '13th Party Congress Scheduled To Be Held in 2 Years Time'" / Slantlines denote passage in boldface/

/Text/ /The 5th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee concluded on 24 September. On that day, apart from TV coverage of the central plenary session, no activity was evident in Beijing, and the atmosphere was quite tranquil. However, the people word indistinct/ very strongly that China had entered a new historical stage. The new CPC Central Committee includes only 9 of the 27 members of the "8th CPC Party Congress" and 42 of the 201 members of the "11th CPC Party Congress." In the reshuffle, 56 of the 210 Central Committee members were replaced and 35 new faces were elected as alternate members, with a readjustment rate of over 20 percent./

Deng Xiaoping Said: The Readjustment Started 7 Years Ago

On the eve of the inauguration of this National Conference of Party Delegates, Deng Xiaoping disclosed: The CPC's transfer of power to a new generation of officials started 7 years ago.

In November 1979, at a CPC meeting of senior cadres, Deng said that most veteran cadres were in their 60's and not as energetic as before, and that this was an irresistible law of nature. The Chinese strongman proposed to earnestly select successors and required CPC leaders of the older generation to personally grasp this matter. Ye Jianying put forward three things successors must be: Supportive of the party line; just and fair; and enterprising and professionally competent. Later, these evolved into four specific requirements, namely, to be: More revolutionary-minded; younger in average age; better educated; and more professionally competent.

Since 1980, the CPC has carried out a series of reforms in connection with the personnel system. The largest in scale is the nationwide organizational reform

of 1982. In the reform, some younger professionals replaced aging leaders. A number of new officials like Minister of Agriculture He Kang, Minister of Commerce Liu Yi, Minister of Textile Industry Wu Wenying, Minister of Chemical Industry Qin Zhongda, Minister of Civil Affairs Cui Naifu, Minister of Coal Industry Yu Hongen, Auditor General of the Auditing Administration Lu Peijian, Minister of Astronautics Industry Li Xue, and others were successively appointed and elected as members or alternate members of the CPC Central Committee in the 12th Party Congress.

At the 12th Party Congress, apart from the abovementioned election of new members, founding members such as Liu Bocheng and others announced their retirement and a Central Advisory Commission was set up. However, this was only a small change. The bigger change took place during the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee in 1984.

A Decisive 7-person Leading Group

At the beginning of 1985, Deng Xiaoping decided to readjust the CPC Central Committee. In May, a 7-person leading group headed by Hu Yaobang was set up to take charge of the transfer of power to a new generation of officials. This group included almost all the authoritative persons in CPC organizational circles. Hu Yaobang, Song Renqiong, and Qiao Shi have all headed the CPC Central Organization Department at one time or another; Xi Zhongxun is a Political Bureau member in charge of cadre affairs, Yi Qiuli is in charge of military cadres and Bo Yibo and Wang Heshou are respectively the vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission and the permanent secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. Subsequently, this group adopted a series of prudent and decisive measures and finished preparations for the transfer of power to a new generation of officials in 4 months.

CPC founders such as Ye Jianying, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqiang, Nie Rongzhen, Huang Kecheng, and others, played an exemplary role by stepping down. Furthermore, the retirement ages for cadres were worked out. The retirement age for deputy minister (including deputy provincial governor) is 60; for minister (including provincial governor) is 65; Central Committee member, 68; and Political Bureau member, 72. Most of the 64 "gloriously retired" Central Committee members resigned according to these standards.

Regarding the selection of new officials, the 7-person group adopted a method of recommendation and examination. Most of the 91 newly promoted Central Committee Members began to take leading posts at ministerial and provincial levels 2 or 3 years ago and have scored achievements. The remaining few were quite recently decided up on.

Arrangements for Senior Officials at the Provincial Level

Following two readjustments, the CPC reshuffle at provincial and autonomous regional level were completed by the end of August this year. Prior to the party delegates conference, of the 29 provinces (including municipalities and autonomous regions), 18 CPC provincial secretaries were Central Committee

members and 2 were alternate members; 10 provincial governors were Central Committee members and 5 were alternate members. This conference elected 12 more provincial CPC secretaries (including 2 alternate Central Committee members) and 8 provincial governors as Central Committee members. At present, with the exception of 6 provincial governors and autonomous region chairmen who are not Central Committee members, there are, altogether, 50 Central Committee members and 2 alternate Central Committee members among leaders at provincial level in the country.

Governors who have entered the Central Committee are mostly cadres with technical knowledge. Originally, Guangdong Provincial Governor Ye Xuanping was a lathe engineer; Shanxi Provincial Governor Wang Senhao was a chief engineer in the Ministry of Coal Industry; Henan Provincial Governor He Zhukang graduated from Moscow Economic College; Gansu Provincial Governor Chen Guangyi was a director of the Provincial Planning Commission; and Shandong Provincial Governor Li Changan and Heilongjiang Provincial Governor Hou Jie were both in charge of economic affairs in their provinces. There are political as well as technical cadres among the provincial CPC secretaries. Hebei Provincial CPC Secretary Xing Chongzhi was CPC Central Committee cadre and Baoding Prefectural CPC secretary; Anhui Provincial CPC Secretary Huang Mo /7806 6206/ /as published/ was a prefectural CPC deputy secretary; Guizhou Provincial CPC Secretary Hu Jintao was first secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Jilin Provincial Secretary Gao Di, Yunan Provincial CPC Secretary Pu Chaozhu, Liaoning Provincial CPC Secretary Li Guixian, Shaanxi Provincial CPC Secretary Bai Jinian and Hubei Provincial CPC Secretary Guan Guangfu are all cadres with a background of political work. Jiangxi Provincial CPC Secretary Wan Shaofen and Guangxi Regional CPC Secretary Chen Huiguang, who have been elected Central Committee members, are technical and economic cadres.

The eldest newly elected Central Committee member is 54, the youngest 42; the average age is equal to that of the provincial leaders of the country in the 1960's.

Only Four Ministers of the State Council Are Not CPC Central Committee Members

After the readjustment, a total of 12 responsible persons in charge of ministries under the State Council have been elected as members or alternate members of the CPC Central Committee. At present, apart from Minister of Justice Zou Yu, Minister of Communications Li Qing (both are 65 years old), Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Wen Minsheng (70, resigned from the Central Committee) and Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi (68, resigned from the Central Committee), all the rest of the ministers of the 38 ministries are members or alternate members of the CPC Central Committee. The average age of the newly elected Central Committee members is under 52, with the youngest being 43-year-old Liao Hui, director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office. Ministers who were elected Central Committee members are in the main, experts. The Minister of Petroleum Industry Wang Ta, Minister of Electronics Industry Li Tieying, Minister of Ordnance Industry Zou Jiajua, Minister of Nuclear Industry Jiang Xinxiang, and Minister of Railways Ding Guangen are all college graduates and experts in technology and management. Qian Qichen, a 57-year-old vice foreign minister, is an intelligence and capable professional diplomat. As he has

long been the representative at the Sino-Soviet talks at the vice ministerial level, it is expected that the relations between China and the Soviet Union, as well as between China and Eastern Europe, will show new developments.

Ruan Chongwu and Jian Cunwang, the newly appointed minister of public security and minister of state security respectively, and both newly elected Central Committee members, merit attention. Both are new to security work but have been entrusted with heavy responsibilities. According to analysis, there are three reasons. First, both are younger in age. Ruan is 52 and Jia is 47. Second, both are capable followers of the Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang line. Third, although they have never been engaged in security work before, they both have their own strong points. Ruan Chongwu was once engaged in diplomatic work and was Shanghai's vice mayor in charge of foreign economic relations. He is quick thinking and very bright. Jia Cunwang was once engaged in educational and CYL work and has been secretary to both city and district CYL committees. Later, he became secretary of Beijing Municipal CPC Committee in charge of discipline inspection. His organizational and logical analytical capability is also very good.

Military Circles Were Renewed by a Big Margin

Judged by proportions, more people from military circles were withdrawn from the CPC Central Committee, including 7 Political Bureau members and 20 military men of the CPC Central Committee as a whole. Previously, the aging problem in Chinese military circles was most serious. Being unable to perform their duties, the aged generals held on to their high positions, leaving competent young people no chance to be promoted. Following the reduction of 1 million troops, as well as the merging of military regions and other measures adopted, this year 13 new people were elected, demonstrating that a major reform had been carried out in the army.

Of these 13 people, excluding the 60-year-old Air Force Cdr Wang Hai, the others are all in their 50's. They are Navy Political Commissar Wei Jinshan (57), Deputy Chief of General Staff Xu Huizi (54), Deputy Director of General Political Department Zhou Keyu (53), Shenyang Military Region Cdr Liu Jingsong (56), Jinan Military Region Cdr Li Jiulong (54), Chengdu Military Region Cdr Fu Quanyou (in his 50's), Lanzhou Military Region Cdr Zhou Xianshun (in his 50's), and Political Commissar of Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense Wu Shaozu (51). The author was told that these new stars in the army have all held their present posts for less than a year and were all promoted from the level of army commander (except Wu Shaozu). Rising step by step from rank and file soldiers to their present high positions, they are all familiar with soldiers as well as modern military technology. Besides, they are all faithful followers of the Deng Xiaoping's line. According to a reliable source, Zhou Keyu, Wei Jinshan, and Xu Huizi are very openminded and constitute a new generation of senior officer pursuing modernization within the army.

After the readjustment, all the heads, except one, of: The seven Chinese military regions; all the arms and services; and the three general departments became members or alternate members of the CPC Central Committee. (Director

of General Logistics Department Hong Xuezhi has stepped down, but Deputy Director Zhao Nanqi is a Central Committee member; Navy Cdr Liu Huqing has stepped down, but the political commissar and deputy political commissar are both Central Committee members.)

Zhu Houze's Graduation Thesis Is Highly Valued

It was big news that Zhu Houze took over charge of the CPC Propaganda Department; but it is quite logical that he became a Central Committee member, because this position is generally held by people of higher rank than Central Committee members. Over the last few years, the CPC has been always looking for new ways of guiding the ideology, so as to make propaganda and education meet the needs of the great cause of the "four modernizations." In 1983, the 51-year-old Zhu Houze studied at the Central Party School, in his capacity as an alternate Central Committee member and Guizhou Provincial CPC Secretary. In his graduation thesis, he proposed three viewpoints: Young cadres should be trained so as to replace aged cadres; the hereditary systems should be abolished; and leading cadres should learn economics. These three viewpoints, as well as his profound knowledge of philosophy, were appreciated by Hu Yaobang and others. Thus he was appointed to be head of the CPC Propaganda Department to reform the propaganda work of the CPC.

Deng Liqun Is In Charge of the Research Center of the Secretariat of the Central Committee

Looking at the overall arrangement, Zhu Houze is not the only person to take charge of this work. Hu Qiaomu, a senior official, is still a Political Bureau member and has been appointed honorary president of the Academy of Social Sciences of China. Meanwhile, Deng Liqun is still a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee and continues to be the Director of the Research Center of the Secretariat. Undoubtedly, they are more senior decisionmakers in the field of ideology.

The recent speeches made by the two strongmen Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the Party Delegates Conference show the CPC's apprehension about its cadres being contaminated by outside influences after the adoption of the policy of opening up. As a result, propaganda departments are employing new people and blazing new trails. Developments in the future will merit attention.

Not Many Children of Senior Cadres Have Been Promoted

Not long ago, there were many rumors that children of senior cadres would fill senior posts, and people thought that children of senior cadres would form a considerable proportion of the new Central Committee. But, in fact, there are not many. People like Li Peng, Ye Xuanping, and Li /word indistinct/ (the son of Li Weiguo) were originally members or alternate members of the Central Committee, so people were not surprised at their promotions. In addition, only a few people such as Liao Hui, Zou Jiahua (the son of Zou Taofen), and Ding Henggao (the son-in-law of Nie Rongzhen) were elected members of the Central Committee.

A Beijing observer told the author that while selecting and promoting officials for the senior leading groups, Deng Xiaoping paid attention to both prevention of the "hereditary system" and the promotion of people with real achievements in all walks of life to undertake important tasks. As long as the children of senior cadres had both ability and political integrity, they could also be selected and promoted, without arousing suspicions of having been given special treatment.

Two Important Things Will Be Done By the "13th Party Congress"

In 2 years time, the CPC will convene the 13th Party Congress. A source from Beijing said that two things concerning organizational construction must be fulfilled. First, the reshuffle of leaders at the highest level. By then, Hu Yaobang will wind up his second term of office as general secretary of the Central Committee. The ages of Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun who are at the helm of the state will have risen from 81 to 83. Members and standing committee members of the Political Bureau will all be confronted with the issue of a reshuffle. Therefore, it will be unavoidable that they be replaced by new people. Second, it will be necessary to assess the performance of the new officials who have recently been promoted, so as to decide on their promotion or demotion.

During these 2 years, the new Central Committee will still have many things to do. Although the Chinese economic construction has scored some achievements, there are still many problems. The urban economic structural reform has started, and its process will be more complicated than the rural structural reform. At present, the Chinese economy is faced with a new readjustment. However, the rapid growth in production, the ballooning capital construction investment and the exploding consumption funds will cause many troubles to the reform and construction. Whether this generation of leaders at the central level are competent and whether the Chinese "four modernizations" can make bigger headway are points the overseas Chinese are watching closely.

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CSO: 4005/271

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CRITICISM OF LIU BINYAN'S 'SECOND KIND OF LOYALTY' VIEWED

Hong Kong CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese No 10, Oct 85 pp 92-94

[Article by Li I [2621 1837]: "Right and Wrong and Loyalty--On Reading Liu Binyan's 'The Second Kind of Loyalty'"]

[Text] For a long time I have not read Liu Binyan's [0491 6333 7159] articles.

In October 1982, I had some contacts with Ai Hehua [1947 5440 5478] and Liu Binyan, and also conducted a long interview. Before this, I had not missed hardly any of his works, treatises, speeches, down to the records other people had written of interviews with him, including material published in 1957 making a "criticism" of him.

Why was it that after 1982 I had read very few of his works?

A Man of Fairly Finalized Ideological Faith

The reasons are multisided. The most important reason is that I was not as warmhearted toward literary works on the Chinese mainland as I was in the period 1979 to 1982. In 1979 I discovered a breakthrough in the literature of the Chinese mainland, which I called "the rise of the New Realistic Literature." Even if some writers and commentators on the Chinese mainland rather disliked this formulation of mine, many people in China and abroad accepted the fact that this was a breakthrough period and that it didn't matter what it was called. "Scar Literature" seemed to be limited to the "scars" of the Cultural Revolution, and in the period that began in 1979 writers wanted to express their courage to "meddle" in the real life of the new period. And among them Liu Binyan's expression was the most prominent.

However, after the New Realism began, where was another breakthrough? I did not read articles concerning the evaluation of a breakthrough, but only bold assertions that a Cao Xueqin [author of the "Dream of the Red Chamber"] or a Tolstoy would appear in China. This kind of bold talk made me feel that it would be even more difficult to expect great writers to appear. On the mainland there came out more and more literary publications and books. I did not know, amid the rush and bustle of my editorial work, how to select works that should be given priority in reading. Literary activity includes both reading and writing, and in the end a little more tranquillity is needed before it can be done.

Another reason was related to Liu Binyan's works themselves. During my contacts and interview with Liu Binyan in 1982 he gave me this outstanding impression. Besides his sincerity, frankness, sharpness, love of learning and deep thought, his having the critical spirit of the intellectual, and being a friend with whom one could have a frank exchange of opinions, I discovered that, on the one hand, he listened to the opinions of others with an open attitude while, on the other hand, his own ideological faith was fairly finalized. He never expressed any doubts about the theoretical superiority of the communist ideal and the socialist system. As for the manmade disasters of the "socialist society" for a fairly long time in the past, he basically thought that they were caused by a lack (even suppression) of any criticism or supervision. He thought that in the critical spirit the main link was "the soul of Marxism--materialist dialectics." In America, he constantly read books that exposed the ugly side of that country, and constantly asked people: Why is it that America has these many problems yet its society is still fairly stable? Why is it that the chaotic street-corner confrontations caused by the radical movement at the end of the sixties did not topple this capitalist society? Did the ouster from power of the American president in the Watergate Affair, in the final analysis, depend or not on the constant digging and exposure done by two reporters? What at that time was the ordinary man's view of Nixon?

Obviously, he is both unwilling to make and to accept any negation of the faith formed in his youthful years. His reason is not completely because his status as a party member has "organized" his faith, even though this is the case with fairly many Communist Party members. The main reason is his deep study and understanding of the idealistic tint and rational parts of Marxism, and even more because he has a strong sense of mission toward history, the motherland, and the people.

Unique "Ambassador of Grievance"

Because of this view, he thinks that, provided criticism is permitted, China will be able to make progress. He thinks that, after committing serious mistakes in the past, the CPC has understood and publicly admitted its mistakes and is working hard to correct them. The various difficulties and obstacles that the CPC is now encountering were not caused by its present leadership. He thinks that China still has many problems, especially local problems, which are often hard for people in the know to tolerate. However, the party Central Committee is correct. Therefore, as a reporter and a writer, he has the responsibility to understand the condition of the people, and to expose the dark side of things and the existing problems in society, so that the Central Committee leaders who both cherish the party and the people and the cadres in all places will understand where the problems are and thus correct mistakes, and so that the "correct" policies of the Central Committee will be thoroughly implemented. His loyalty to the party and love of the people, and his "wish that iron could turn into steel at once"--set a high demand on somebody in the hope that he will improve--can be felt in almost every one of his works.

Since coming out again in 1979, he has always been extremely busy. His footprints can be found over more than 10 provinces, and he has written 38

reports and articles and had 7 special collections published. For nearly every work, because the problems he reveals touches upon the "tender spots" of many cadres, "complaints were lodged against" him. He always has to deal with unsettled "lawsuits." On the other hand, because he courageously exposes problems in society, in places where he acted as the "minister of grievances" every day a large number of telephone calls and letters of reprimands and grievances are received, and wherever he goes to he has many visitors. In his openly published "My Diary," he wrote about his vexations: On the one hand, I want to avoid others and write behind closed doors; on the other hand, it is "very hard to practice the policy of paying no attention to a knocking at the door." What I can never bear is: people who are very old and have come from far away, and I cannot be sure it is for an important matter.

Under these circumstances, the social and practical significance of the reports and articles he writes, of course, need not be doubted. However, from the angle of literary reading, it is just as a college student criticized him as he related in his diary: "...I probably have some of your works, which I have read in succession, in my possession. I feel that their main characteristic is boldness, even somewhat reckless....However, I always feel that you have not written an article surpassing 'This Newspaper's Internal News.'" Liu Binyan's heart full of love for the people and his sense of mission produced by facing China's reality, coupled with the fact that he is almost unique as a creditable writer in China, makes his works in the past several years just as he says: "My imaginative power was probably wrung out by the super reality of Chinese life and the on-the-spot reports I wrote of it."

As a lover of literature, I have not seen in Liu Binyan's works in recent years a new breakthrough comparable to "Between Men and Monsters." This is another reason that I have read little of his works in recent years.

The Misfortune of "The Second Kind of Loyalty"

Naturally, the news nature of "The Second Kind of Loyalty" drew my interest. At the beginning of September, a Hong Kong publication of the CPPCC's Committee Member Office reported that Lin Binyan had been criticized by the "center" for writing "The Second Kind of Loyalty." On 15 July, at a routine meeting of the Reporters Department of RENMIN RIBAO he announced that he was "withdrawing from the literary world." It was said that his RENMIN RIBAO "colleagues thought this was a timely decision on his part." Not long ago, a "supplement" in another magazine pointed out that the one at the "center" who criticized "The Second Kind of Loyalty" was precisely the highest leader at present, Deng Xiaoping.

Piecing together the reports in the two publications, we see that "The Second Kind of Loyalty" was first published in the inaugural issue of the magazine KAITUO [DEVELOPMENTS]. However, the inaugural issue had not been printed before its relevant content was reported to the Book Office of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions [ACFTU], which is in charge of the magazine, and passed on to the central authorities. The Editorial Department of KAITUO received in succession instructions, telephonic and handwritten, from a certain person and a certain department to "postpone distribution." For this reason KAITUO asked the Publishing Bureau for instructions. Its reply was:

"It's better to distribute it than not." Therefore, the issue was distributed. Who would have anticipated that, after being distributed, 11 newspapers and periodicals throughout the country would reprint the article? Some of them carried excerpts of it. Highly shocked, the relevant department issued a circular notices demanding that quarters in Shanghai pay attention to the fact that Liu Binyan had gone to Shanghai to gather material in preparation for writing a sequel to "The Second Kind of Loyalty." The leading party group in the ACFTU formally issued an order forbidding KAITUO's third issue from publishing the sequel to "The Second Kind of Loyalty," and to scrap the front cover of the third issue, on which was printed the main contents.

At about the same time, the editor of Shanghai's WENHUI YUEKAN [WENHUI MONTHLY], which was carrying Lin Binyan's "My Diary" in installments, in the monthly's June issue of this year wrote a note: "Comrade Liu Binyan is about to leave the country on a visit, so the publication of 'My Diary' will be suspended starting with the next issue." The outcome was that Lin Binyan did not leave the country, but WENHUI XUEKAN stopped publication of "My Diary" starting with its July issue.

Liu Binyan, who had always cherished high hopes for the current party Central Committee and who, in my interview in 1982, had even told me that he directly sought out the leading comrade on the Central Committee and had a face-to-face talk with him, according to a report said this: "Much more than a disappointment, it is cause for despair." Perhaps it was under these circumstances that he announced his "withdrawal from the literary world."

Whether the abovementioned reports in the two publications are true await proof through investigation. However, in the middle of September, I finally obtained from a friend there the full text of "The Second Kind of Loyalty."

A Work Prominent With Political Implications

This work of reportage literature, more than 30,000 words long, like the "Between Men and Monsters" of many years ago, deeply interested me, and made me finish reading it at one go late one night. Even if it reveals the complex aspects of social life, it does not surpass several of Liu Binyan's most successful works in the past. However, with regard to its political implications, without a doubt it leads the reader to trace the mistaken path that China took for a fairly long time in the past. It is a lively description that combines the protagonists' individual destinies with the path China took in the past. In particular, at the beginning it directly points to controversies with the CPSU in those years that up to now have still not been denied by the CPC, and sharply criticizes the paper entitled "On the Construction of the General Line for International Communism," which was written at that time under the direction of Mao Zedong and the CPC Secretariat (the general secretary of the secretariat was Deng Xiaoping). If this work of Liu Binyan's was really criticized by Deng Xiaoping, I believe his criticism is related to the abovementioned point.

"The Second Kind of Loyalty" describes two persons who for more than 20 years always risked death to "offer admonishments." They had shortcomings and made mistakes, but they were loyal to the party and loved the country. When faced

with the destiny of the party and the country developing in a direction that worried them, knowing the danger full well, they did not hesitate to pay the price. With the strength of a mantis trying to stop a chariot, they tried to stop the large wheels of the party and country that were sliding down a dangerous slope. Therefore, with regard to the disciplinary demand stressed time and again by the CPC leaders that party members must "maintain political unity with the Central Committee," Liu Binyan put forward what he called "the second kind of loyalty." This kind of loyalty is not the same as the "loyalty" always stressed by the CPC. It is not "the first kind of loyalty" of the kind in which one must be "diligent and conscientious, work hard and not be upset by criticism, always be obedient, and never dissent." It is "the second kind of loyalty," which "earnestly practices what it advocates," "is not concerned about courting people's favor," and "will pay the expensive price of freedom, happiness, and even life." Unfortunately, it was impossible for this kind of loyalty to grow on barren ground.

Besides "the second kind of loyalty," Liu Binyan brought up "the third kind of loyalty." "It is delicately pretty, lovely, and seductive; its lovability surpasses that of the first kind of loyalty. Only the fruit it bears is often bitter, and under certain weather conditions becomes poisonous."

When I interviewed Liu Binyan in 1982, in fact I asked him an analogous question. I asked him: "You are a Communist Party member. When you write, do you write because of your faith or because of facts? If there occurs a contradiction between the party spirit principle and the facts, what do you do?" His reply was: "The party spirit principle should respect facts. Under normal circumstances there will not occur a contradiction between it and the facts, unless the party itself has already taken the wrong path." Three years later, in his "Diary" of 3 March, he writes that two students raised analogous questions with him at the same time. In his "Diary" Liu Binyan writes: "I did not reply to these two questions because I was still not clear about my reply."

Right and Wrong and Loyalty

What was written about in "The Second Kind of Loyalty" was precisely the past years in which "the party itself had already taken the wrong path." However, because some persons who had been led to "take the wrong path" were still living, Liu Binyan's own "second kind of loyalty," like the characters in his works, had suffered adversity.

I think that even if intellectuals with intuition are limited by objective circumstances and must remain silent for a time, provided the principle of right and wrong is placed before the principle of loyalty and even the principle of gain and loss, then they will not remain silent forever. In 1982 I asked Liu Binyan: If one day, because of the articles you have written in these years you suffer adversity, will you have regrets. With a dignified manner he said: "I will have no regrets, definitely no regrets. If by any chance, the ultraleftists get the upper hand in China and drag me to the guillotine, I will be perfectly content. I have done the things I should have done; the things I have done have caused the effects that they should have caused. I feel I have been very fortunate. I have had several opportunities to

die, and I once thought of suicide, but, thinking of persons who are half-dead, I should bear their burdens...."

At that time, his sense of mission for the Chinese people and his calm attitude toward life and death leaped into the expression in his eyes, leaving an extremely deep impression on me.

Therefore, I believe that even though he has said that he would "withdraw from the literary world," these were only words spoken when he was discouraged for a time. All people have their weak points, and when they encounter setbacks they always feel discouraged. However, I even more believe that after going through this period he will continue to throw himself into his "second kind of loyalty." I deeply respect and admire his "second kind of loyalty." However, I cannot, as he does, affirm the "first kind of loyalty." Also, because I have seen too much of the "third kind of loyalty," I already am not able to accept this concept of "loyalty." Liu Binyan, we are talking about right and wrong, not about loyalty.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL MEETING ON REFORM, IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

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/Article by reporter Zhu Youdi: "Staff Members Should Rise or Fall With the Reform--a Note on a National Discussion Meeting on Ideological Education Work in Enterprises"/

/Excerpts/ The Success or Failure of Reform Depends on Everybody

The autumn rain was falling on the automobile town at the foot of Wudang Mountain. For the past several days, representatives from across the country have been holding lively discussions on ways to conduct indepth education on the current situation and policy. "The success or failure of reform depends on everybody" was a call which echoed through the broad masses of cadres and workers attending the discussion meeting. Incidentally, the call is one of the high points in current ideological and political work.

Some representatives noted that some of the previous propaganda efforts on reform tended to deal more with the immediate benefits that the reform would bring to the staff members and workers. This helped shape the wrong conception of "money decides how reform fares" among some cadres and workers. The previous propaganda dealt less with the efforts to instill in the minds of cadres and workers that we all either rise or fall with the reform, that we still have lots to explore, and that we might encounter twists and bends in the course of exploration. All this rendered some of the masses ideologically ill prepared to overcome the difficulties and complex problems during the course of reform.

To Regain the Momentum

Many representatives considered it a pressing task in the current education on situation and policy to consolidate and develop the stable and unified situation and adhere to reform and opening so that the broad masses of cadres and workers in the enterprises can correctly assess the situation and understand the principles of policies of reform, opening, and invigoration.

Leading Cadres Should Take Lead

The important point of education on the current situation and policy is first to do a good job in educating the leading cadres at various levels. A cadre's

seeking personal gains through abuse of power, indulging in unhealthy practices, or playing a good exemplary role will affect the staff members and workers and the enterprise itself; it will even affect the enterprise's development or survival.

Many representatives held that some cadres were responsible for the ineffectiveness of the previous propaganda efforts since they indulge in "speech without action" and "tongue-wagging." The representatives suggested that educational work among cadres should be conducted in a practical, meticulous, and strict manner.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DRIVE TO MAKE CPC MEMBERS BETTER EDUCATED SAID TO BE FAILING

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 11, Nov 85 pp 17-19

[Article by staff special reporter Hsiao Ch'ung [2556 5897]: "When Will the Label 'Peasant Party' Be Removed?--A Look at the 'Intellectualization' of the CPC Cadres"]

[Text] After the CPC's national congress began, this reporter covered and investigated it in depth. With regard to the examination and evaluation of the present state of the CPC's organization, it is just as was said in the commentary article in the last issue of CHENG MING: "Thirty-six years after the CPC seized power, it is still dominated by the first generation. It is still under the dictatorship of several people, who are now 80 years old, and this cannot but poke fun at the rejuvenation movement. The educational quality is poor, and the base for talented persons is very far away."

Based on data already at hand, one can, in length and breadth, make a fairly comprehensive estimate of the CPC and come to the conclusion: the CPC is still a "peasant party"!

The CPC Has Begun To Attach Importance to Education

The concept of a peasant, in its Chinese meaning, is that those who till the soil are uneducated. It is hard for those who till the soil to avoid having the idea of the small-peasant economy. Being without an education, they do not have a fairly high social consciousness, and thus their capacity for social activity is limited.

For a "peasant party" to build socialism and even communism, force must be employed and democracy and rule by law are impossible.

The promotion in 1982 of the political red star Wang Zhaoguo [3769 0340 0948] led to a "misunderstanding" in society, namely, that he was a "second Wang Hongwen [3769 3163 2429]." On 14 January 1983, Wang Zhaohua [3769 3564 5478], deputy director of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, hastened to stand up and dispel this "misunderstanding." He said: "Some newspapers published articles that created a misunderstanding: 'It seems as if whomever the main leader gets in contact with is a talent who has been discovered. Actually, this is not so.' 'Any person may recommend a talented

person, but how he will be used in the end is determined after a systematic examination by the Organization Department. This is a rule in our party."

Among the new stars in this party congress, their ages have fallen and they are a little better educated, but in essence there has been no change. To raise the educational quality of a big party with 40 million members is not something that can be done overnight by one congress.

The several years of economic reform have revealed great shortcomings in the CPC ranks that do not suit the situation. At the end of last year, when receiving students who were completing their studies at the Central Party School, Hu Yaobang confessed: Our more than 20 million cadres are lacking in two things: One thing is that their knowledge of modernization is inadequate, their knowledge of social sciences is inadequate, and their knowledge of natural sciences is even more inadequate; the second thing is that their practical knowledge is inadequate. If they are not lacking in one thing, they are in the other. Their practical experience and perception of things are inadequate; their deductions by reason and their book knowledge are also inadequate.

Wrong Order of Post and Education

Issue No 7, 1985, of HONGQI [RED FLAG] revealed that in the entire cadre ranks of 22 million persons, 21 percent have a college education and 42 percent polytechnical or senior middle school education.

According to this proportion, the educational quality of the CPC ranks seems not too bad. In line with this 21 percent figure, there are 4.62 million cadres with a college education, nearly embracing all the college students (since the CPC founded the PRC it has trained 3.6 million college students). The fact is that after college students graduate they are all uniformly assigned to be state cadres, and thus this proportion does not represent the educational standard of the CPC.

What can represent the CPC's educational quality is the figure calculated by the State Statistical Bureau in 1982 based on data collected by sampling 10 percent of the population census. There are a total of 810,000 responsible persons in the state organizations at all levels, the party and mass organizations, and enterprise units (of course, the vast majority of them are CPC members). Of them only 6 percent have a higher education, 22 percent have a polytechnical school or senior middle school education, and the remaining 72 percent have a junior middle school education or lower (including illiterates). If we take the 40 million party members into our calculation, the educational proportion is even lower.

The journal HONGQI also kept its eyes on this phenomenon: the educational level in the cadre ranks is out of order with the leadership posts, namely, most of those with a high degree of education are ordinary cadres, while there are many high-level (leading) cadres with a low degree of education.

The Proportion of Intellectuals Is Still Small

In recent years the CPC has put stress on recruiting intellectuals for admission into the party, but the pace is still not fast enough. For example, in Sichuan Province, which has the biggest population in the country, in 1978 intellectuals made up 7.3 percent of the newly recruited party members, in 1982 this figure rose to 28 percent, and in 1983 it was 33.2 percent.

In China, people with a polytechnical school education or senior middle school education and higher are called intellectuals. The rise in proportion of intellectuals among party members is slower than the rise in proportion of intellectuals who have been recruited into new party members. In Beijing, which has the highest educational level, in 1979 intellectuals comprised 20.5 percent of the total number of party members, and in 1984 this figure rose to 28.5 percent.

The Phenomenon of Resorting to Deception To Raise the Educational Level

According to what has been revealed, in 1984 the CPC developed more than 1 million new party members, and of them 340,000 were intellectuals (in 1983 there were 150,000. This was a major result of the CPC's call, in April of last year, to solve the problem of "intellectuals finding it hard to be admitted into the party." However, a call by the CPC often has both positive and negative effects.

Be admitted into the party and become an official--this has always been the case. Knowledge is now very popular. Party members with diplomas can win promotion and get rich (rise in rank and increase in salary). Therefore, the educational level in the CPC has "risen" rapidly. Many cadres with one or two years have "pursued advanced studies" to attain the "college level" and get a "diploma."

Ever since the "diploma craze" began in the CPC, the "enthusiasm for study" on the part of party and government cadres has run high. However, just as a central leader said, there is not much true scholarship. There are two parts, legal and illegal, in the "scramble" by CPC cadres for "diplomas." The illegal part is a resort to deception. Through all sorts of connections, various kinds of "colleges" arbitrarily, "supplementarily," or fraudulently issue various kinds of "diplomas." It is not known how many such "diplomas" are issued. This phenomenon is very serious in some places, where the press has given wide coverage to it. Its effect is extremely bad. The legal part is that part in which the state, through its education departments, provides opportunities for CPC cadres to pursue advanced studies, either in-service or work-release (with continued salary), so that the cadres can get diplomas and meet the conditions for promotion. In the majority of situations, the time for this kind of advanced study is not long, and it doesn't raise the actual educational level of the cadres by very much. Its purpose is, through a form (or means), mainly to make legal the cadres' "qualifications for diplomas" so that the diplomas are recognized by society.

In 1984, the CPC made adventurous advances in its economic construction that got out of control, and the same thing happened in its "raising of the cadres'

educational level." According to what has been revealed, in 1984 throughout the country 10,500 party schools, cadre schools, colleges, and polytechnical schools were charged with the task of training cadres, and they trained a total of 1.45 million.

Public opinion maintains that the government, by acting in this way, is using state money for individuals to seek advantage and that this is an unhealthy trend and evil practice. Many people think that if the forces used for training cadres were used for strengthening educational undertakings more talents would be cultivated for the four modernizations and the state would get more benefits.

Shanghai's SHENGHUO ZHOUKAN [LIFE WEEKLY] once carried an article that said that not a single one of the young directors of the 34 "millionaire" factories (collective enterprises) in Shanghai has a college diploma. The weekly complained that the factory directors of ordinary all-people units have the conditions for being released from work (with continued salary) to study with a view to getting a diploma, but that the factory directors of collective enterprises, for no reason at all, are the only ones to enjoy this privilege.

Therefore, we cannot think that, because of "unequal opportunities," there is no standard for people who cannot get diplomas, and we also cannot take seriously the CPC's statistics on the raising of the cadres' educational level.

Importance Attached to Developing Student Party Members

In August of last year, when inspecting Hebei, Hu Qiaomu [5170 0829 2606] bemoaned the fact that a statistic had been reported about Chinese youth, namely, that the proportion of young party members in the total number of party members is getting smaller and smaller, and that some CYL youths are not enthusiastic about asking to be admitted into the party. This, he said, is a big problem.

In 1984, more than 1 million new party members were developed throughout the country, and of them more than half were under the age of 35. It was the year with the largest number of younger people being recruited for admission into the party since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee. To make the new party members both younger and better educated, the CPC has attached importance to recruiting party members in colleges. In 1984, the 902 colleges and universities in the country recruited more than 30,000 student party members, increasing the number of party members among students still in college to more than 68,000. What is noteworthy is that there is little over-infatuation with rejuvenation. In Beijing, there have already appeared middle school student party members, and some people advocate that more middle school students be admitted into the party. The development of middle school students, of the "fifth-grade sheep" type like Lei Feng, for admission into the party has already drawn censure, and some people think that it is inadvisable to advocate it.

The Class Composition of the CPC Has Not Yet Changed

The CPC's old idea of pushing aside intellectuals and specialists is hard to eradicate, but there has occurred a transformation in "revolutionary ideology." Formerly, "the revolution came first," but now the party looks at money and "money comes first."

In the special economic zones and the open counties and cities, in recent years foreign capital has been introduced by all ways and means. The CPC cadres are servile toward foreign businessmen and utterly devoid of the national style. The masses cannot bear the sight of many cadres, and neither can the Overseas Chinese and the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao. Among the masses, a saying is going the rounds, "Formerly the Communist Party detested wealth and loved poverty; now it detests poverty and loves wealth!" This saying has drawn the interest of public opinion circles, and certain newspapers and periodicals plan to launch a discussion of it.

There is a constant increase in the number of economic crimes committed by CPC cadres. According to reports, up to the end of July this year, in Shanghai Municipality 2,220 party members had committed economic crimes, accounting for 10.7 percent of the total number of 20,7130 persons in that city whose cases of economic crimes had been investigated for prosecution.

The CPC was founded 65 years ago, and its government has been in power for 36 years, but what change has there been in the "class composition" of this "vanguard of the proletariat"? Actually, there has been no big change.

According to the latest statistics, of the more than 40 million party members, rural party members account for 53 percent, and among them 57 percent only have a primary school education or are illiterate.

Obviously, it is impossible for a "peasant party" and "illiterate party" like this to understand communism. Precisely because this is the case, CPC cadres cannot think independently, dogmatism is a serious phenomenon among them, their efficiency in handling affairs is poor, and their mountains of documents and seas of meetings have caused disaster. The Guangzhou City CPC Committee once came up with some statistics: in 1 year the city committee's offices received and dispatched a total of more than 340,000 documents (not counting letters), an average of more than 900 a day or 115 an hour.

Not long ago Hebei Province made an investigation of the situation of rural cadres. It discovered that there are six types of cadres (the aging, the political, the "sealed," the revamped, the preserved, and the selfish type, all of whom are basically unsuited to the reform situation.

In 1983, the World Bank made public the distribution of labor power in some countries. From its report we see that in China the proportion of labor power in agriculture is extremely high--71 percent--and in this respect China is behind many Third World countries. Viewed from the angle of the history of the development of society and civilization, although China is nominally socialist it is still extremely backward, and really should not (and also cannot) make many contributions to communism.

And then there is rural illiteracy. According to statistics for Wuhu City in Anhui, a city which has a peasant population of 1.74 million, 390,000 of them between the ages of 12 and 40 are illiterate or semiliterate. The proportion of illiterates over the age of 40 and under the age of 12 is even higher. It may be said that this is an epitome of the educational level in China's rural areas.

The chief political task of the CPC now should not be to propagandize communism throughout the country, but to raise, as fast as possible, the educational level of the entire nation, talking a little less about doctrine and dealing a little more with facts.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHING PAO ON LI PENG'S BACKGROUND, ABILITY

HK151233 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese No 11, 10 Nov 85 pp 6-8

[Article by staff special reporter Sung Huan-tsai [1345 3562 1752]: "Li Peng, a Man of Action Who Assists the Premier"]

[Text] In the recent succession of new cadres to old ones in the highest echelons of CPC leadership, Li Peng--a new rising star in China's political arena--has jumped from being a member of the CPC Central Committee to membership of both the central Political Bureau and the central Secretariat. At the same time, as a vice premier, he is assisting Zhao Zivang in sharing responsibility for leading the communications, energy, science and technology, and educational work.

This influential figure who holds important posts in the party and government simultaneously has attracted great interest. I went to the mainland to look over newspapers and magazines published there for information about Li Peng and with the help of some friends who knew him well, I have managed to gather some piecemeal materials about this very important person. Although the materials are odd bits of information, they will, I believe, be of great help to our readers in appraising the way the CPC chooses the right person for the right job.

Orphan of a Martyr

Over the last 2 years, Li Peng's life experience has continuously been mentioned in the press. However, the details of his life have seldom been published. I was informed that Li Shuoxun--Li Peng's father--was an ardent man. As early as 1931 when the Chinese nation was in a state of extreme misery, Li Shuoxun determinedly left his young wife who was pregnant and went alone to Hainan Island to preside over a military meeting of the CPC's guerrilla forces. On the journey to take up his mission, he was arrested in Haikou and later on, he died a martyr. At that time Li Peng was just 3 years old. His mother later gave birth to a daughter.

In those years Li Shuoxun was secretary of the military commission of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee. Before he was executed for championing a just cause, Li Shuoxun wrote a letter to his wife Mrs Zhao Juntao in which he made his tragically heroic lamentation. The letter reads: "I have made a

blunt confession in Qiong (the abbreviation form of Hainan Island). I am afraid a judgment on me is to be made in a couple of days and I am going to part with you forever. Whether at the frontlines or in the rear, a certain number of people are being executed every day and I am to be just one of them. When I am executed, don't be overcome with grief. My only hope is you will take good care of, and bring up my son. You had better try to send him home and on your part, work hard to earn your own living. On no account must you come here for there are some people who will collect my remains. Be sure to keep this firmly in mind." At that time Li Shuxun was just 28 years old.

Li Peng's mother is the younger sister of Zhao Shiyan, one of the early cadres of the CPC and herself was also a cadre in the CPC's earlier period. She was a member of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee. She is still living and in good health. She lives with Li Peng's younger sister.

When Li Peng was 11 years old, Deng Yingchao, wife of Zhou Enlai, took him to Yanan. Later on, he studied in a middle school and a polytechnic school in Yanan and Zhangjiakou and took a refresher course in the Institute of Natural Sciences in Yanan. He assumed in succession the posts of technician, assistant manager, and party branch secretary in the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei Electrical Company and the Harbin Grease Plant. In 1948 Li Peng was sent to the Soviet Union and studied in the Moscow Power College for 6 years. It is said that Li Peng studied assiduously and did exceedingly well in his studies, and he was once chairman of the Association of Chinese Students in the Soviet Union. Even then he showed his abilities. After returning home in 1955, Li Peng held the posts of deputy chief engineer, chief engineer, deputy factory director, factory director, deputy bureau director, bureau director in the Fengman Power Plant in Jilin, the Dongbei (Northeast) Power Administrative Bureau, the Fuxin Power Plant in Liaoning, and the Power Supply Bureau and the Power Administrative Bureau in Beijing. From 1979 on, he was vice minister and minister of electric power industry and first vice minister of water resources and electric power. In June 1983, he was appointed vice premier of the State Council.

With an overall look at Li Peng's life experience, we can say that although he was brought up and nurtured by leaders of the CPC since his childhood, he has specialized knowledge of various subjects and has accumulated rich experiences in work during the long process of his doing practical work in grassroots units. One may certainly say that he has both political integrity and real ability. That he was elected and promoted by leaders of the CPC to the echelons of leadership is in line with the standards of making use of personnel, that is, they must be more revolutionary, younger in average age, and more knowledgeable.

Splendid Achievements in Li Peng's Official Career

The splendid achievements Li Peng has made in his official career are indeed praiseworthy in many ways. As early as 1981 when Li Peng, an electric power specialist, was electric power industry minister, he vigorously implemented the State Council's plan stressing that power should go ahead of others. A series of principles for developing the power industry have been worked out under his charge, such as developing hydropower undertakings by fully using

China's rich hydroelectric resources; concentrating on the terraced development of the main tributaries in the upper reaches of the Chang Jiang, the middle and upper reaches of the Huang He, and sections of the Hongshui He, where hydroelectric resources are rich and conditions for development are favorable; speeding up the construction of thermal power stations in mining areas and building large pit-head power stations in such coal production bases as Shanxi, Nei Monggol, Henan, HuaiBei, and Huainan; building large and medium-sized thermal power stations in areas which have good transport facilities and consume large amounts of electricity, building nuclear power stations in the southern and eastern regions of the country which are deficient in coal and hydroelectric resources and vigorously expanding the use of large electric cables; and energetically developing small hydroelectric stations. It is said that leaders of the highest echelons of the CPC highly praised these numerous principles for power construction and approved their implementation. They have produced desired results so far.

As for the areas of which he is in charge, such as the coal and power industries, science and technology, and education, Li Peng has made a series of practical and realistic proposals and they are now being implemented.

Li Peng Favors Solid Work

Some facts can satisfactorily demonstrate Li Peng's style of doing solid work. Over the last 2 years or more, as a vice premier, he has toured more than 20 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions and inspected some 200 power plants, coal mines, harbors, and railway stations to keep abreast of current developments and solve problems. Therefore, some people said that Li Peng was quite full of drive in accomplishing something big and able to bear hardships.

In addition, it was confirmed by my friend that although Li Peng holds an important post, he attends to everything personally. On 22 June, to prepare the outline of a talk with cadres from the Ministry of Education, he kept pondering problems and redrafting it until 0500 the next morning. It may be his usual practice, as an intellectual, that he always attends to everything personally whether in making suggestions on work, or writing investigation reports, or outlines for speeches.

It is said that in the evening, to acquire more knowledge about nuclear power stations, he studies English (Mr Li is proficient in Russian) and computer language and programming. He worked out a calculation process for the construction cost, production cost, profit, and recovery time for China's first nuclear power station, and he also checked the nuclear power station construction plans. In this connection, he displayed the true qualities of a specialist and learned man.

On the other occasions, Li Peng was an outstanding commander. In mid-September 1981, torrents of water rushed down the mountains in the upper reaches of Huang He and surrounded the dikes around the Longyangxia hydropower station. If the dikes collapsed, the torrents of water would wash away the hydropower station and submerge the lower reaches. At this critical moment, Li Peng was

A friend who is familiar with Li Peng and his wife said that Li Peng's promotion has caused a heavier burden to Zhu Lin, as she must set stricter demands on herself and show more concern for her husband. When people advised her to take some rest and let Li Peng's assistants look after him, she said: "So long as Li Peng will not let the people down and can do more for the country, I am happy even if I am tired.

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instructed to come to the power station and guide the combat against the floods there. Together with the workers, Li Peng persisted in the 7-day combat against the floods. When torrents of water rushed down and pounded the dikes, Li Peng, cool and composed guided the combat on the dikes and fought [word indistinct] the floods receded. Some people said that Li Peng looked more like a general than a gentle scholar then.

Li Peng Likes to Meet People

Li Peng is amiable, easy to approach, and friendly. Among his good friends, there are people from political circles, specialists, academics, celebrities, and ordinary people. An informed source told our reporter that on a rainy day after Li Peng was appointed vice premier, an old reporter, wearing a raincoat and a pair of rubber boots, came to visit him. Li Peng opened the door and let him in, took off his own slippers and said: "Put on my slippers to rest your feet." Then Li Peng told his children to say "hello" to the old reporter and to serve him a cup of tea and some candy. After the visit, the old reporter said that calling at Li Peng's house was quite a common yet happy matter. You can come and go freely. You can sit down or walk around. You can crack jokes or talk about anything under the sun. You can also look at his family albums. Therefore, no visitor ever feels ill at ease and all those who visit Li Peng admire his affable family.

Li Peng Likes to Wear Blue Clothes and Slippers

A close friend of Li Peng's revealed that Li Peng's style at home remains the same in spite of his promotion. At home, he still wears blue clothes and slippers. Sometimes he does household chores, such as cleaning the courtyard, or emptying the trash.

Li Peng shows much respect for his mother. On holidays or festive occasions, he and his wife always visit his mother with some of her favorite food, and Li's mother, in return, prepares some nice dishes for them.

At the mention of Li Peng's wife--Zhu Lin--people will say that she is a reasonable and helpful woman. She graduated from the Harbin Foreign Languages Institute in 1955 and married Li Peng in 1958. She never interferes in Li Peng's work. Whenever Li Peng goes abroad or to other places on an inspection tour, she always helps him prepare the necessary materials. Once she braved the rain to buy some books for Li Peng from several bookstores in Beijing. She works in an electric power company. She often reminds her husband to be modest and prudent by telling him: "You should always remember Mother Deng's words!" This story happened as follows: After Li Peng was appointed vice premier of the State Council, Deng Yingchao came to Li Peng's office and gave him earnest advise saying: "You should never become conceited or separate yourself from the masses!" When Li Peng was appointed director of the State Education Commission, Deng Yingchao sent for Li Peng and advised him: "Taking charge of education work is very important. You must do a good job in your work." As Li Peng was nurtured and educated by Zhou Enlai and Deng Yingchao, Li Peng and his wife always regard Deng Yingchao as their "mother."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LIAOWANG COMMENTARY ON INTERESTS OF WHOLE

OW260627 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0156 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--A commentary carried by issue No 47 of the weekly LIAOWANG published today stresses that not only leading cadres at all levels, but also every conscious citizen, should take to heart the necessity of taking the interests of the whole into account and keeping the cardinal principles in mind.

The commentary says that, when we have kept this requirement in mind, we shall have unity of will and be able to surmount any difficulty, and no obstacles can stop our advance.

The full text of this commentary entitled "Take the Interests of the Whole Into Account and Have the Cardinal Principles in Mind" follows:

When we work, we must take the interests of the whole into account and have the cardinal principles in mind. If we pay no attention to the interests of the whole, and forget the cardinal principles, our work will be poorly done, we shall cause losses to the state and the people, and eventually have to eat our own bitter fruit. The numerous examples in this regard should have taught us a profound lesson.

What are the interests of the whole? Why should we take them into account? The interests of the whole are the fundamental and long-range interests of the state and the people. Thus, we should not do whatever obstructs or undermines the fundamental and long-range interests of the state and the people. On the whole, the partial and immediate interests of a locality, a trade, and a group of people are identical to the overall and long-range interests of the state and the people; but there are exceptions, and there might even be contradictions and conflicts. Therefore, no matter what we do, we must look left and right, think thoroughly, deliberate fully, look far ahead, and subordinate partial and immediate interests to the whole and long-range interests. Only by doing this can our cause prosper and our country develop steadily. Such a view and work style as "what the heck, let's do it first" will only cause extreme damage to our cause. This is something known to all. Can we not set out the following principles as guidance for the people's work?

- firmly reject what is of partial, but not overall, interest;
- subordinate partial to overall interests while doing what is in the interests of the whole but not the part, or what might even be harmful to the part for the time being;
- go ahead and do what is of partial interests if it will cause no harm to the overall situation.

Do you want to build a stronger China? Well the first requirement for all Chinese citizens and all comrades in leading positions to follow is to correctly handle the relationship between the part and the whole.

Today, the interests of the whole mean reform. The reforms being carried out in the economic, scientific and technical, and educational sectors are important events having a vital bearing on the destiny of the Chinese people. We can say that they will determine the nation's revitalization or decline. Even foreign countries are aware of the significance of what is happening. The reforms being carried out in China have attracted global attention. To take the interests of the whole into account today, we should support and promote reforms, refrain from doing what will obstruct reforms and, above all, reject and oppose what undermines reforms.

The on-going reforms are extremely complex projects involving all quarters and we do not have any precedent to follow. Such being the case, we must be both courageous and cautious. To be courageous means that, once a principle has been set out, we must display the spirit of going all out to surmount every difficulty; and to be cautious means that we should earnestly investigate and study before making any move, and not to do anything recklessly. Our country's reforms have gone on for several years. Our actual experience shows that the principles for our reforms are correct, the steps in our reforms are steady, and the achievements have been conspicuous. These successes have been proven by the fact that our country's economy has conspicuously developed, living conditions of the Chinese people have conspicuously improved, the nation's fiscal situation has conspicuously changed for the better, the proportion out country's light and heavy industrial production has become conspicuously rationalized, and the standards of social conduct in our country has conspicuously improved. Of course, there are many other proofs. As an ancient adage says, today's reforms "accord natural principles and popular feelings" because they accord the law of social development and are acclaimed by the people throughout the country.

Meanwhile, we do have two practical problems that should be discussed. First, we must never be onlookers of reforms. Just as Comrade Li Ruihuan, mayor of Tianjin, said, there should not be doers and onlookers; only when everyone plays the "main role" will there be a "common language" among them. This is a highly sensible remark. Since reform is a common cause of the people of all nationalities in our country, how can there be any onlookers? When people feel that they are playing the "main role," their attitude toward an issue will be different, and they will speak a "common language." Second, what is the proper

attitude toward certain mistakes, miscalculations, and negative phenomena appearing in the course of reform? Reform means creation, exploration, and the opening of new paths. Owing to a lack of experience, we can hardly avoid making this or that sort of mistake or making the wrong move even when we exercise the utmost care. What then can we do? Are we going to blame everyone and everything, stop trying, and return to the old path? Not at all, because this is not a revolutionary attitude. The only solution is to analyze the cause of mistakes and correct them. As long as we remain sober-minded, our blunders can sometimes help us find the right way. Furthermore, it is because of certain loopholes--which have been taken advantage of by some people--in our reforms, rather than the reforms themselves, that cause the negative phenomena in our reforms. As long as we discover these loopholes and plug them, we will take another step forward in our reforms.

Some people say that "it is the central authorities' job to worry about the interests of the whole; we will take care of the interests of the part." This is a misconception. Overall interests are made up of partial interests; and while the whole commands the parts, each part is a piece of the whole. Have we not heard the ancient adage that says: "a single wrong move leads to complete loss?" This single move is the same as the part, and partial mistakes sometimes affect the overall situation. Each locality, trade, unit, or individual represents one single part, and each of these parts will invariably affect the overall situation; the effect may be large or small, good or bad. Therefore, we urge all comrades at all posts, especially those who have some leadership responsibilities, to "take the whole situation in mind" and "establish footing in their own localities (or trades) and face the whole country" so that the good momentum that has already appeared in China will continue.

While taking the interests of the whole into account, we must also have the cardinal principles in mind. What are cardinal principles? Cardinal principles are cardinal truths. As far as we communists are concerned, cardinal principles are basic theories of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, and the basic principles, line and policies of the party. Forgetting or disregarding the cardinal principles is the same as going against the basic theories of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought and the basic principles, line and policies of the party. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: A minor truth should be subordinated to a cardinal truth. This is a sensible observation because unless we keep the cardinal principles in mind we will go the wrong way. The thoughtless functionaries bogged down by routine matters, whom Comrade Stalin criticized, were specifically such muddle-headed fellows. Are there such peoples among us? Yes. Have you not seen certain people whose eyes open wide upon seeing money and who forget what is right in the face of advantages, unaware of what they are doing? Have you not seen some people who only think of the present and not the outcome, without knowing where it will lead the people? Have you not seen some people doing stupid things by following just a few phrases taken from documents and resolutions?

Cardinal principles mean socialism. Leading comrades of the central authorities have time and again reminded cadres at all levels and people of all nationalities that they should never forget they are engaged in building a socialist society. This means that our construction, economic reform, and four modernizations are all socialist in nature. Should we forget this, we will fall into the capitalist quagmire, become sordid merchants who think of nothing but profits, or become disoriented boors or even criminals in jail.

In the novel, Dream of the Red Mansion, Granny Jia was an apologist of feudalism. Lecturing those around her, she often said: You people should always "bear in mind" not to stay away from "the big way." The "big way" in her mind was the cardinal封建ist principle. Is it possible that we are not as smart as Granny Jia? We people engaged in building socialism should always have the strings of socialism tightened in our minds, and we should "bear in mind" not to stay away from the socialist "big way."

Interests of the whole and cardinal principles are something not only leading cadres at all levels but also all conscious citizens should always take into account and bear in mind. When we are able to do this, there are no difficulties that we cannot overcome and no obstacles that can stop us from advancing!

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CSO: 4005/251

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REGIONAL LEADERS PUBLICIZE PARTY CONFERENCE SPIRIT

OW260055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0138 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Beijing, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--Since the closing of the National Conference of Party Delegates, party and government leading comrades of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities have gone deep into factories, the countryside, schools, and other grassroots units to join the masses in studying the spirit of the conference, conduct investigation and study, and take practical measures to solve problems of common concern, in an effort to further advance reform work and promote socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

In studying the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates, leading comrades of all localities unanimously regarded the conference as the most important one since the 12th party congress. They believed that turning the spirit of the conference into the unified thought and self-conscious move of the people of the whole nation is an important guarantee for the further promotion of China's socialist four modernizations drive, and the proper implementation of future work. For this reason, party committees of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities have regarded the study and proper implementation of the spirit of the conference as the most important current tasks, and paid much attention to them.

The National Conference of Party Delegates pointed out that, the past 7 years or so since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is one of the best periods in terms of economic development and political situation since the founding of the People's Republic. Party and government leading comrades of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities have regarded explanations of the current situation and the publicizing of the party's policies as important parts of their efforts to carry out the guidelines of the conference. In their efforts to carry out the guidelines of the conference, in discussing China's current political and economic situation with workers, peasants, and students, they, on the one hand, detailed the achievements which have been brought by reform and the open-to-the-outside-world policy, as well as the mainstream of the nation's current situation; and, on the other hand, explained the problems encountered in the way of progress, and the measures being taken to cope with these problems.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONFERENCE ON TRAINING DEMOBILIZED CADRES ENDS

OW251428 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1237 GMT 23 Nov 85

[By reporter Ding Shiyi]

[Text] Hangzhou, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--A national conference on training demobilized army cadres ended in Hangzhou today. The meeting summed up and exchanged experiences in training demobilized army cadres. The meeting also studied and formulated present and future plans for training demobilized army cadres.

Since 1981, nearly 200,000 demobilized army cadres, over 60 percent of the total, have received training in various specialties. Since 1982, local organizations have been responsible for the organization of training for demobilized army cadres, while the military units have been responsible for cooperating with local units in conducting the actual training. At present, five training centers have been set up in the nation, and twelve more centers are planned. Over 3,000 various specialty training classes have been set up across the nation.

In training demobilized army cadres, the various localities have persisted in the principle of "training cadres in specialties that are commensurate with their former jobs, or in specialties in which they have deficiencies." And the localities have assigned them jobs only after training. In 1984, Zhejiang Province trained over 1,700 demobilized army cadres and set up 30 training classes in five specialties, namely party and government, industry and communications, finance and trade, politics and law, and agriculture, where the demobilized cadres learn both basic theories and specialty knowledge. The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region has opened three major courses for demobilized army cadres to study political economics, national economy management, and Marxist theory on nationalities and party policy toward nationalities, which correspond to college courses taught in the party schools thereby making the training of demobilized army cadres meet local needs. Hubei's Xiaogan Prefecture has organized 21 demobilized army cadres assigned to work in the finance and tax departments to study socialist finance, state tax revenue, industrial accounting, and investigation of industrial and commercial taxes and profits, thus enabling them to immediately work in their new assignments.

A responsible comrade of the State Council office in charge of resettling demobilized army cadres gave a summing-up talk at the meeting. He called on the various units to proceed from the needs of the national economic construction and army-building and to consider the work of training demobilized

army cadres a long-term strategic task. He further called on the various units to meet the "four requirements" of the party's cadre contingent; to continuously persist in the principle of "Training demobilized cadres in specialities that are commensurate with their former jobs, or in specialities in which they have deficiencies" as well as the principle of integrating training and rating with assignment; to gear up training to meet the needs. He urged increased funding and the establishment of more training centers. He called on military units and various local organizations to closely cooperate and make new progress in training demobilized army cadres.

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CSO: 4005/251

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL MEETING ON FORMER PLA CADRES OPENS

OW200105 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1508 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Hangzhou, 17 Nov (XINHUA)--Approved by the Leading Group for Reassignment of Retired Armymen and Cadres of the State Council, the national meeting on the training of former military cadres for civilian jobs opened in Hangzhou today.

The main tasks of the meeting are to sum up and exchange experience in professional training for former military cadres who will be transferred to civilian jobs, study plans for improving training work, formulate plans for training former military cadres in the future, exchange experience in assigning and placing former military cadres to civilian jobs in 1985, and make preparations for receiving and placing military cadres who will be transferred to civilian jobs in 1986.

Jiao Shanmin, member of the Leading Group for Reassignment of Retired Armymen and Cadres of the State Council and vice minister of the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, spoke at the meeting. He said that the training of former military cadres for civilian jobs has further promoted the placement work in reassigning former military cadres.

Jiao Shanmin pointed out: Training former military cadres before assigning them to civilian jobs will be a new cadre system of our country. He hoped that offices in charge of placing former military cadres in various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions would formulate training plans for former military cadres during the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" in coordination with the State Council's Leading Group for Reassignment of Retired Armymen and Cadres, the PLA General Political Department, and various major military regions. The work of receiving and reassigning former military cadres to civilian jobs should be raised from simple placement work to active training in order to raise the professional quality of former military cadres to meet the need of the four modernizations.

Xue Ju, deputy secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and Governor of Zhejiang Province, and Liu Xinzeng, political commissar of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District, also spoke at the meeting.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SONG RENQIONG SENDS MESSAGE TO VOLLEYBALL TEAM

OW211147 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--The Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the All-China Sports Federation, Honorary President Song Renqiong of the Volleyball Association, the All-China Women's Federation, the CYL Central Committee, the All-China Youth Association, and the All-China Students Association separately sent messages tonight to the Chinese national women's volleyball team now in Tokyo to congratulate it for winning the championship of the fourth world cup volleyball tournament.

Song Renqiong's message said: "It is hard to start an undertaking and even harder to preserve an honor. It is hoped that while summing up your experience, you will continue to bring into full play the spirit of 'starting from scratch,' wage struggles in unity, and win even greater honor for the motherland and the people."

The mesage from the CYL Central Committee, the All-China Youth Association, and the All-China Students Association said: The young people in China, inspired by your victory, will definitely turn the lofty ideals, fighting spirit, excellent skills, and fine style which you have displayed in this tournament into a motive force to forge ahead and to work and study harder at their own posts in order to make contribution to fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan and building and socialist materialist civilization and the socialist spiritual civilization.

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CSO: 4005/251

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL OFFICE HAILS LANZHOU PLA GREENING WORK

OW270904 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0808 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Beijing, 26 Nov (XINHUA)--"The PLA is a greening emissary. The land will turn green wherever it is stationed." These are remarks made by the people in Northwest China in praise of the commanders and fighters of the Lanzhou Military Region for their contributions to greening the great Northwest. They were quoted by the General Office of the Central Greening Committee in a recent document submitted to the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission.

The document says: The CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission attach great importance to the work of greening the Northwest. In January 1983, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission instructed the Lanzhou Military Region to work energetically for 20 years to help local authorities and people in the Northwest green their land for the benefit of coming generations. In the past few years, commanders and fighters of the Lanzhou Military Region carried out large-scale activities to plant trees and grow grass, and they have made impressive achievements. They planted 9.85 million trees around barracks and by roadside and riverside, afforested 33,000 mu of large tracts of land, and cultivated 8,000 saplings. In addition, they sent out the equivalent to 1 million men and 10,000 motor vehicles to help the local authorities and people in voluntary greening activities. Some 5.11 million trees have been planted with their assistance. Their efforts have contributed to greening the Northwest.

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CSO: 4005/251

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO 32 ON CITIZENS' ENTRY, EXIT

OW221422 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1247 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--Decree No 32 of the President of the People's Republic of China

"The Law of the People's Republic of China Governing Its Citizens Entry and Exit" has been passed by the 13th Session of the Standing Committee of the 6th National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on 22 November 1985 and is hereby promulgated to become effective on 1 February 1986.

[Signed] Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China.

[Dated] 22 November 1985.

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CSO: 4005/251

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO 31 ON FOREIGNERS' ENTRY, EXIT

OW221418 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1235 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--Decree No 31 of the President of the People's Republic of China

"The Law of the People's Republic of China Governing Foreigners' Entry and Exist" passed the 13th session of the Standing Committee of the 6th National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on 22 November 1985 and is hereby promulgated to become effective on 1 February 1986.

[Signed] Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China.

[Dated] 22 November 1985.

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CSO: 4005/251

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LI XIANNIAN, OTHERS WRITE INSCRIPTIONS FOR BOOK

OW022203 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0749 GMT 2 Dec 85

/Excerpts/ Beijing, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--The first in a series of books on building socialist spiritual civilization published by the Xinhua Publishing House, entitled "Ode to Warm Blood--Deeds of Heroic Models of the Liberation Army," will be distributed by all branches of the Xinhua Bookstore in the capital, beginning 3 December. Subsequently, the book will be distributed in all parts of the country.

Li Xiannian, president of the state, and Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the central Military Commission, wrote inscriptions for this book, reading respectively: "Learn from the heroic models of the Liberation Army; carry forward the revolutionary spirit of being dedicated to the motherland and people"; and "exemplary models for armymen; the pride of the motherland." Xu Xiangqian, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, wrote a preface for this book, entitled "A Spiritual Asset of the 1 Billion People," in which he "earnestly recommends to all people this fine book, which was not written with pen and ink but with lives and blood." The preface states: "Through the reports made by the traveling group of heroic models of the Liberation Army and with the more extensive publicity and dissemination of their deeds by the book "Ode to Warm Blood," we are certainly able to turn the victories scored on the front and the hero's lofty thinking and brilliant deeds into lively teaching materials for educating armymen and civilians throughout the country to carry forward the patriotic spirit and to foster lofty ideals. Certainly, we can turn these into a common spiritual asset of the 1 billion people and encourage the broad masses of armymen and civilians, especially the leading cadres at all levels and the young people, to follow the heroic models' examples, carry forward the party's fine tradition and style, and promote the building of the socialist material as well as spiritual civilization."

The staff members and workers of Jingan Printing House and the Beijing Distribution Center of the Xinhua Bookstore, which undertake the printing and distribution of "Ode to Warm Blood" respectively, worked overtime in order to make the book available to the broad masses of readers at an early date. They accomplished the task in only a little more than 1 month.

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CSO: 4005/271

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EDITORS STRESS PARTY PUBLICATION POLICIES

OW030407 Beijing Domestic Service in Chinese 1556 GMT 2 Dec 85

/Article by reporter Qu Zhihong/

/Text/ Taiyuan, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--A national meeting of chief editors of publishing houses closed in Taiyuan today. The meeting emphasized that publishing departments should adhere to the party's publishing policies and improve the quality of publications.

The chief editors present at the meeting held that to accelerate the publication of more, high-quality books is what is required by the four modernizations as well as the duty of publishing organizations in order to raise the ideological, cultural, and scientific levels of the entire nation. They said, publishing work should adhere to the party's publishing policies and take social effects as its sole criterion at all times.

Bian Chunguang, director of the State Publication Administration Bureau, said in his speech: There have been great developments in publishing work in recent years. However, we should also know that the phenomenon of deviating from the party's publishing policies and disregarding publisher's social responsibility existed in the preceding period. The publication of large numbers of books such as new martial arts novels is a problem which merits serious attention. We should realize that such novels are detrimental to the building of a socialist spiritual civilization.

The participants summed up their experience and lessons in publishing work of the preceding period. They pointed to the need to raise the ideological level of publishing department members, particularly the leading cadres, and increase their sense of social responsibility. They regarded this proposed action as the basis for ensuring good publication quality and promoting reform of publishing circles. They also pointed to the need to publish more books that are conducive to building a socialist spiritual civilization and to publish books that are worthy of preservation for future generations.

Responsible persons of some 150 publishing houses and publication administration departments in various parts of China attended the 7-day meeting.

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CSO: 4005/271

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

OVERSEAS CHINESE PLENUM--The second plenary meeting of the third All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese opened at the Huanghai Hotel in Qingdao on 20 November. The following three subjects will be the main items of discussion at the meeting: First, a report will be made on the work done since the Third National Congress of the Federations of Returned Overseas Chinese, and the tasks for next year will be put forward. Second, experiences in serving the work of opening to the outside world and conducting reform will be exchanged. Third, additional advisers to the federation will be invited to the meeting, and some additional members of the federation will be elected. On behalf of the National Committee of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, Zhang Guoji, president of the federation, delivered a work report at the meeting. On behalf of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and Government, Liu Peng, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor of the province, extended greetings to the meeting. (Zhen Baigao), secretary general of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office under the State Council, and Zeng Chenggui, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, attended the meeting. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Nov 85] /8309

FLOOD-COMBAT HERO ORDER--On 2 November, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, signed an order on conferring an honorable title of good soldier on Jilin's (Li Shuhai), a squad leader of the signal communications company of a certain unit under the Shenyang PLA Units, who devoted his life to the flood-combat and rescue work in Liaoning. Comrade (Li Shuhai) enlisted in the armed forces in Hunchun County, Jilin Province, in 1983. After 22 continuous hours of valiant struggle for erecting communications lines in flood-stricken Panjin area, on 26 August, he was drawn into the rapids and unfortunately swept away by the flood. He died an heroic death. The Central Military Commission called on the broad masses of commanders and fighters of all PLA units to learn from the meritorious army units and model individuals emerging from the flood-combat and rescue work in Liaoning, to foster lofty ideals and strictly abide by revolutionary discipline, to strive to fulfill the system reform and the reduction-in-strength reorganization work, and to make greater contributions to safeguarding the motherland and the four modernizations. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Nov 85] /8309

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE MEETING--Beijing, 17 Nov (XINHUA)--The sixth meeting of the Seventh Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy closed this afternoon. The meeting approved in principle "several suggestions of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy concerning promoting young people, strengthening leading bodies, and setting up work groups in its provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal organizations." The meeting also heard a report by Chen Shunli, vice chairman and director of the Executive Bureau of the association's Central Committee. He reported on the Executive Bureau's work in 1985 and discussed a "preliminary plan (discussion draft) on the major work of 1986." The meeting also approved the decision to convene the third plenary session of the association's Seventh Central Committee next January and other relevant documents. Lei Jieqiong, vice chairman of the association's Central Committee, presided over and spoke at the meeting today. She stressed the importance of implementing the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates in enhancing ideological awareness, strengthening the association organizationally, and striving to serve the building of both material and spiritual civilization. Vice Chairman Zhao Puchu and Chen Shunli attended the afternoon session. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1305 GMT 17 Nov 85] /8309

WORK ON REVOLUTIONARY MARTYRS--The first volume of the work "Biography of Revolutionary Martyrs," compiled by the editorial board for this work under the party History Research Center of the CPC Central Committee, has already been published. Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote an inscription for this work. His inscription reads: "Educate our descendants with revolutionary deeds, and always be a communist, a revolutionary, and a socialist who serves the people's collective cause, just as our older generation and martyrs did." Comrade Li Xiannian wrote the preface to the work. Comrade Chen Yun wrote the name of the work. This work, totaling 8 to 10 volumes, covers the biographies of more than 900 heroes and martyrs of the new democratic revolution period. The first volume carries a total of 75 articles on the deeds of 92 martyrs. Among these 92 martyrs, some were leaders, ordinary cadres, and members of the CPC; some were CYL members; and some were leftist personages of the Kuomintang and nonparty revolutionaries of the period of cooperation between the KMT and the CPC. [Text] [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Nov 85] /8309

QINGDAO RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE PLENUM--After a 4-day session, the second plenary meeting of the third All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese concluded in Qingdao City on 23 November. The meeting summed up the work done by the federation over the past 18 months, mapped out work plans for the future, appointed one additional adviser to the federation, and elected 19 additional members. As a result, the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese has now had 14 advisers and 291 members. Of the 19 new members, most are middle-aged cadres and intellectuals who have returned from overseas. Hong Sisi, vice president of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, delivered the closing speech at the meeting. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Nov 85] /8309

CSO: 4005/251

SOUTHWEST REGION

CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION WORK OPENED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Wen Xianshu [2429 6343 2579]: "Provincial Government Extends Highest Consideration and Regards to Numerous Education Workers at Our Province's Education Work Conference Inauguration Ceremony; Party, Government, Military, and Civilians Assemble To Discuss Prosperity of Educational Undertakings"]

[Text] The provincial party committee and the provincial government office convened an education work conference yesterday morning (the 16th) at the inauguration ceremonies in Chengdu.

This conference was a distinguished gathering of great significance for our province's education front, a mobilization meeting for the successful reform of the educational system. The main objectives of the conference were to transmit nationwide the spirit of the education work conference, to study the "Central Committee's Decision on Educational System Reform" and important addresses by leading comrades of the Central Committee, and to discuss revisions in our province's implementation of specific measures and its programs to carry out the Central Committee's decisions.

Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, Central Advisory Commission, Central Discipline Inspection Commission, Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, provincial government, military personnel, and representatives from democratic parties, and people's groups as well as experts from educational circles and well-known personages Feng Yuanwei [7458 0955 5558], Xu Mengxia [6070 1125 0204], He Haoju [0149 6787 3515], Gu Jinchi [7357 6855 3069], Huang Qican [7806 0796 3881], Song Dafan [1345 1129 0416], Xu Chuan [1776 1557], Luo Tongda [5012 6639 6671], Kang Zhenhuang [1660 2182 7806], Peng Dixian [1756 6611 0341], Zhang Wenqing [1728 2429 3237], Liu Yunbo [0491 7189 3134], Liu Xilin [0491 6007 2651], Wang Ao [3769 2407], Xu Chonglin [1776 1504 2651], Ke Zhao [2688 0664], Zhang Yongqing [1728 3057 3237], Qian De [6929 1795], and others attended yesterday's meeting. The leader of the Central Committee's delegation to Sichuan, Dai Xinyi [2071 1800 1837], also attended the meeting. Vice provincial leader Gu Jinchi hosted the meeting, provincial party committee deputy secretary Feng Yuanwei delivered the opening address, and vice provincial leader Kang Zhenhuang relayed the spirit of the national education work conference.

Comrade Feng Yuanwei of the first delegation of the provincial party committee and the provincial government extended highest consideration and regards to those involved in long-term education work and especially to those teachers and education workers involved in long-term education work in the outlying districts and in the ethnic minority districts. Next, he pointed out that educational system reform is a complicated "social engineering project." In its relationship to hundreds of thousands of families it touches all walks of life and every realm of society. Therefore, implementation of the Central Committee's "decisions" successfully reforming the educational system requires the cooperation and enthusiastic support of the whole society and a heightened degree of seriousness and concern in the party and throughout society. In order to contribute to the reform, we must bring the initiative of all sides into full play, especially that of the department of education, and the extensive initiative of teachers and other education workers on the first line of education reform.

The provincial party committee and the provincial government take the convening of this conference very seriously. After the national education work conference, leading comrades of the provincial government and the provincial party committee conscientiously listened to reports, researched steps in implementing "decisions," and instructed comrades of concerned provincial-level departments to get deeply involved; they investigated research and formulated our province's plan for the implementation of the Central Committee's "decisions." Provincial government and provincial party committee education leader groups researched and discussed main implementation plans many times.

Participating in this conference were provincial, district, city, state, and county comrades in charge of education, leading comrades of the party government, responsible comrades of the departments of education and propaganda, responsible comrades of the personnel department, every level and class of delegate, delegates from concerned provincial-level departments, delegates of armed forces, factories, mines, and enterprises, and delegates from educational support groups, totaling more than 800 people.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION THRIVES IN SICHUAN PROVINCE

OW210805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Chengdu, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--Some 72 percent of Sichuan's counties and cities have established home education advisory centers for preschool children and their parents, according to an official of the provincial women's federation.

Sun Yufang said there are 129,000 full-time and part-time advisers at these centers, where parents can learn how to train and educate their children better. People with only one child each can let them get together and indulge in recreational and sports activities at the centers.

A radio course for parents sponsored by the province has 100,000 students. The course offers general knowledge about children's physiology, preschool children's psychology and their home education, Sun said.

The Sichuan University for the elderly has also started courses on children's psychology and education for old people who are taking care of their grandchildren.

All China's 21 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have established institutions of family education, and there are now 1,870 advisory centers on family education and child care in the country.

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CSO: 4000/083

SOUTHWEST REGION

ACCELERATING DEVELOPMENT OF SICHUAN'S EDUCATIONAL UNDERTAKINGS

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Zhao Yuzhong [6392 3768 0112]: "Accelerating Development of Our Province's Educational Undertakings: The Provincial Party Committee Convenes Forum of Democratic Parties, Leaders of Concerned People's Groups, and Well-known Nonparty Personalities To Discuss Our Province's Educational Reform and Development Plans"]

[Text] On 12 August, the provincial party committee of Sichuan convened a forum of provincial-level democratic parties, concerned peoples' groups, and well-known nonparty personalities to discuss reform and development plans for our province's educational system.

On the morning of the 12th, vice minister of propaganda of the provincial party committee and chief of the provincial bureau of higher education, Han Bangyan [7281 6721 1750], came to the meeting. The comrade relayed the national education work conference spirit and how our province will implement the "CCPCC's decision regarding educational system reform" and discussed a few ideas and tentative plans. First, there is the entire province's 9-year obligation to popularize, and specifically to implement, the guiding ideology of education; second, the regulating of the mid-level education structure and the energetic development and implementation of occupational skills education; third, the reform of the higher-level schools' graduate job-placement system, and the expansion of schools of higher education's own authority to run their operations; fourth, the many channels for the disposition of educational funds; fifth, on the basic-education front, the practice of classifying school administration and management; and sixth, the promotion of educational leaders to take charge of organization and implementation.

In group discussions, ardently enthusiastic speeches were made, and the opening of the forum was vivid and vigorous. Everyone thought that the Central Committee's decisions regarding educational system reform, abundantly reflecting the peoples' common mind that the party Central Committee should respect knowledge and value the specific expressions of talent, are "decisions" which are destined to become milestones of our country's educational system development in the new era. At the same time, everyone united in giving full approval to our province's realistic plans to have our provincial party committee and provincial government take charge of the

experimental educational system reform project over the next few years, and energetically develop what accomplishments they have already achieved on the developing educational undertakings front. Then the subject of how to implement these "decisions" brought forth several good opinions and suggestions.

The conference was presided over by standing committee member and united front work department head, Huang Qican [7806 0796 3881]. Conference participants included: Liu Yunbo [0491 7189 3134], Liu Xilin [0491 6007 2651], Wang Yanli [3769 1750 4539], Li Zhen [2621 2182], Xu Chongling [1776 1504 2651], Ke Zhao [2688 0664], Li Peigen [2621 1014 2704], Yang Daidi [2799 0108 5530], Liu Yuanxuan [0491 0337 8830], Liao Jia [character illegible] [1675 0159], and Huang Qican, prominent figures in the provincial party committee, and responsible comrades in the provincial government.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

CONFERENCE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Sun Cuifang [1327 5050 5364]: "Making Practical Use of Energy, Dealing with Concrete Matters in Implementing Policy Toward Intellectuals; Province Convenes Conference on Implementation of Policy Toward Intellectuals"]

[Text] The provincial party committee's organization and united front work departments recently united to convene a conference on the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals and to hear views on and make plans for implementing the policies toward intellectuals and for realizing these plans. The conference brought up the need to continue the elimination of "leftist" ideological influence, overcome laxness and the fear of difficulty, make practical use of energies, deal with concrete matters, and complete work in implementing the policy toward intellectuals prior to the Communist Party's 13th National Congress.

Since the breakup of the Gang of Four, and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, our province, on every level of the party committee, has complied with the directives of the party Central Committee, continually augmenting our work toward intellectuals. With respect to the redress of injustice and false and misjudged cases, the revision of employment according to field of study, the reinstatement of select intellectuals, the development of the induction of intellectuals into the party, the improvement of intellectuals' living and working conditions, and the like, and having already done much of this work, we have achieved a certain success. The intellectuals' position in politics and in society has risen greatly, and in terms of the four modernizations construction, a significant effect has been brought into play. However, compared with the demands of the party Central Committee, and compared to other more advanced prefectures, there is still a relatively great disparity in our province's work, quite a few problems are left over from history that have yet to be resolved, and the crackdown on the persecution of intellectuals has yet to occur. To finish our work on the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals before the 13th National Congress, we must have great resolve and expend a great deal of physical effort. The conference required every level of leadership to make advancements in the area of correct ideology, to have a true understanding of the effect of the intellectuals' position in socialist construction, to establish a respect for intellectuals and a sense

of reverence for the talented, to continue the elimination of "leftist" ideological influence, to overcome laxness and the fear of difficulty, to persevere in the principles of "being practical and realistic" and "correcting mistakes wherever they are discovered," to maintain a strong sense of political responsibility, a sense of urgency, and the spirit of dealing with concrete matters, and to get a good grasp on the work of implementing the policy toward intellectuals.

The work plan which the conference laid out, based upon our province's actual situation, was to redress injustices and false and misjudged cases thoroughly and to do a good job in work dealing with such problems. According to incomplete 1984 statistics, there are still 1,175 legal cases being held for re-examination and 1,764 unresolved problems that still need to be dealt with. We should finish handling these re-examinations by the end of 1986. According to relevant stipulations, and the records of conscientious organization cadres, in clearing up legal cases which we discover should be re-examined, redressed, and rectified, we must take the initiative to get them re-examined, redressed, and rectified and not wait until they deal with themselves. We must be determined in making settlements for possessions confiscated during the Cultural Revolution and recruit outstanding intellectuals into the party, dealing realistically with the problems of these intellectuals joining the party. We must continue to work on the assignment of jobs according to field of study; we must soften the terms and resolve the problems of husbands and wives living apart for long periods of time as well as the problems of "changing from agricultural to nonagricultural status" of some intellectual families; and we must make appropriate arrangements as soon as possible for some necessary honorary positions. For some intellectuals, especially those of certain academic levels, who have been handled poorly until now and have not had proper arrangements made for them, we can now make these arrangements, taking physical condition and age into consideration. We can conscientiously re-examine and handle legal cases occurring in the next few years and progressively improve the working conditions of intellectuals in a positive way.

In order to ensure the completion of the plans to implement the policy toward intellectuals, the conference researched these practical steps:

- 1) Every level of the party committee, if feasible, must enhance leadership, place the work on implementing the policy toward intellectuals on the agenda, and appoint a leading cadre to a special office for the prompt researching and resolution of problems encountered by intellectuals at work, taking the initiative to handle and resolve all the problems they can by themselves and not waiting around relying on others.
- 2) We must revise leadership group integration, implement the policy toward intellectuals, and consolidate the party organizations. Within intellectual collective units, additional revision is needed where principal leading cadres do not understand the policy toward intellectuals; we must scrutinize and handle seriously important circumstances and assist those who have been educated, while resisting those who do not implement the policy.
- 3) We must establish a comprehensive system of job responsibility. From province to county, all systems and departments should solve their problems and clear up their legal cases according to their respective division of labor and in fulfillment of their duties and responsibilities, and get a handle on any which a unit is unable to push

forward or hold back. 4) We must establish perfect, integrated intellectual-policy-implementation-work groups and administrative bodies. Integrated intellectual-work groups, that is, leading bodies formed of party committee leaders, must regularly research problems and genuinely raise leadership effectiveness. All levels of the organization department must implement the policy toward intellectuals and do coordination work well, raise the effectiveness of the party committee advisors and assistants, and guide, promote, and check the effectiveness of subordinates. 5) We must become deeply involved in doing meticulous ideological-political work and get the cadres and the masses involved in conducting the party's education on the policy toward intellectuals, letting the people do well in policy implementation through understanding and bringing the influence of intellectuals into effect where significant. At the same time, we must encourage intellectuals to combine their work with a practical study of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong ideology and to make a greater contribution to the four modernizations construction. We must carefully sum up and propagandize the advanced ideology and the advanced achievements of outstanding intellectuals.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee and provincial government, Li Shuji [2621 2885 1015], Zhao Tingguang [6392 1694 0342], Wang Xintian [3769 0207 3944], and Li Zhengyou [2621 6927 0645], attended the conference. Provincial party committee deputy secretary, Li Shuji, addressed the conference.

Joint provincial departments, the party committee, offices, departments, bureaus, and institutions of higher learning; significant comrades from scientific research units; responsible people from every prefecture, state, and city organization department and the united front work department; and integrated intellectual groups totaling more than 200 people participated in this conference.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN FAMILY PLANNING POLICY SEEN AS 'RATIONAL'

OW170802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Chengdu, 17 Nov (XINHUA)--Sichuan's family planning program has been praised by population experts and journalists from 15 countries.

A delegation of reporters specializing in population matters visited Sichuan, China's most populated province, after they attended a meeting in Beijing to present the population reporting award, earlier this month.

They concluded that the family planning policy there is "practical" and "rational", after visits to birth control guidance stations and peasant families in the suburbs of Chengdu, capital of the province.

They were told that Sichuan has 101 million people, 10 percent of the national population.

The provincial authorities have advocated marriage at a mature age and one-child families in recent years.

Jiang Zeyu, chairman of the provincial family planning commission, said that by the end of last year the natural population growth rate in Sichuan had dropped to 3.7 per 1,000. It was 31.2 per 1,000 in 1970.

He said all local governments, factories, schools and other enterprises have set up family planning offices.

The province has a network of 1,700 technical guidance stations or agencies staffed with 70,000 personnel, and special departments in all hospitals.

The agencies spread knowledge of birth control, establish dossiers on child-bearing-age women, and offer contraceptives and medical services free of charge.

The province has earmarked 5.6 million yuan for birth control this year.

Now, 14 million women have adopted contraceptive measures; they account for 87 percent of the women of child-bearing age.

Sichuan intends to control its population size to within 120 million by the turn of the century.

Jiang Zeyu said that, as each year 1.2 million women will reach the child-bearing age in the 15 years to come, Sichuan will continue to carry out the "one-child family" policy. However, in special cases there are women who bore two children.

For minority nationalities, the policy is two children per couple. But in special cases, they can have three.

Sichuan has 14 ethnic groups with a combined population of 3.7 million.

After the baby boom period which will last about 20 years, the family planning policy may change, according to Jiang.

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CSO: 4000/083

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG MEETING SCORES ULTRA-LEFTIST INFLUENCE

HK271430 Hong Kong AFP in English 1115 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing 27 Nov (AFP)--Some Chinese leaders in Tibet are failing to respect local religious beliefs and customs and they are calling Buddhist writing "spiritual pollution," radio reports said here today.

Participants at a Chinese communist party regional committee meeting in Lhasa said Tibet "has very far to go" in its efforts to eliminate the "pernicious influence of the ultra-leftist line" of the cultural revolution (1966-76) a radio Lhasa report reaching here today said.

"We have neglected the use of the Tibetan language. Some schools fail to teach it. Certain literature and art works with national characteristics are criticized as spiritual pollution," the participants said.

"Some people arbitrarily interfere in the masses' freedom of religious belief and even remove Buddhist scriptures on the grounds that they are spiritual pollution. They fail to respect the customs of the Tibetan people," they added.

The participants said that some the posters with slogans dating from the cultural revolution had not yet been torn down, and, nearly ten years after the end of that disruptive period, "certain comrades" remained "ossified" by its effects. "We cannot allow this state of affairs to continue," they said.

Despite official promises that Tibet would retain a large degree of autonomy, massive destruction and the imprisonment of many lamas followed the arrival of Chinese troops in the region in 1951.

In 1959, a bloody uprising was violently repressed and ended when the Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, went into exile in India.

All religious practice was forbidden during the cultural revolution, and the red guards destroyed many of the region's 2,500 temples and monasteries.

Wu Jinghua, the party secretary assigned to the Tibet special autonomous region, said that the cultural revolution was a mistake and that "the comrades working in Tibet must remember at all times that they are working in a nationality region, and base all work on the actual conditions in Tibet."

Since 1979, Beijing has loosened up its religious policies and several hundred Tibetan lamas have returned to the few monasteries that have been restored or reconstructed.

The Chinese authorities have also invited the 100,000 Tibetan refugees in India and Nepal as well as the Dalai Lama to return to their homeland, but the Dalai Lama has so far rejected the offer.

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CSO: 4000/083

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

CPC COMMITTEE COMPLETES READJUSTMENT--Lhasa, 18 Nov (XINHUA)--The Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) has completed readjustment. Wu Jinghua is now the secretary of the CPC Regional Committee, and Raidi (Tibetan), Doje Cering (Tibetan), Basang (Tibetan, woman), Mao Rubo, Dangzin (Tibetan) and Gyanincain Norbu (Tibetan) are the new deputy secretaries. [spelling as received] The average age of the nine members of the standing committee is now 49, six years younger than before. Five of the nine members have graduated from institutes of higher learning. In addition, Zhang Xiangming is the new chairman of the CPC Regional Advisory Commission, and Basang is now the secretary of the CPC Regional Commission for discipline inspection.
[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 18 Nov 85 OW] /9738

CSO: 4000/083

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN OFFICIALS HOLD WORK FORUMS AT STREET OFFICES

SK290541 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Although it is an early winter day with a nippy cold, on the afternoon of 28 November the meeting room on the second floor of the (Jinshan) Neighborhood Office in Hexi District was as warm as spring. Wu Zhen, secretary of the municipal CPC committee [as heard], and Lu Xuezheng, vice mayor of the municipality, came here to hold cordial and hearty discussions with the cadres from the three neighborhood offices and a number of neighborhood activists, in which they talked glowingly about the excellent situation in the municipality and mutually discussed the work of the party, government, and neighborhood.

During their discussions, a large number of activists stated: The vast number of people simultaneously held that the current excellent situation is unprecedented since the founding of the PRC. The city's outlook has incurred a great change. The municipality has achieved a rapid speed in urban construction and scored marked achievements in this regard as well as a turn for the better in social peace, and enabled the masses to have a sense of stability. In particular, the party committees and the people's governments at all levels have enabled a large number of old folks to feel more and more younger and happier by showing concern about their livelihood. However, there are still some problems. During their discussions, some activists held that the current propaganda work of literature and arts, such as films, television programs, books, and periodicals, still involves some unhealthy things that exert serious influence on juveniles. Therefore, parents have worried about their children's taking an evil road. Some also worried that such malpractices that some things can be done only by meeting the persons in charge or by seeking go-between in dealing with the things are still prevailing in society. Some also pointed out that difficulties had cropped up in coal and grain purchases and that the people had suffered from high commodity prices.

During their discussions, some neighborhood activists put forward many favorable suggestions and opinions on neighborhood development and advocated that a large number of written proposals be presented to the governments at all levels.

In concluding the discussion, Comrade We Zhen and Lu Xuezheng stated: They extended cordial regard and appreciation to these cadres and activists who

have long worked hard on the first front of seeking welfare for the people. All questions and opinions offered by the comrades are acceptable and their suggestions and requirements are reasonable. Indeed, a large number of problems exist, which represent the voice of the masses. We must adopt a serious attitude toward these opinions and study [work indistinct] with these problems one by one. Those that can be dealt with in a timely manner should be solved immediately and those that cannot be dealt with immediately should be earnestly studied and solved by classifying them into various special topics. Wu Zhen and Lu Xuezeng gave concrete explanation and answers to the existing problems and questions put forward by them with regard to housing problems, party style, coal supply and quality, the development of neighborhood enterprises, living subsidies of neighborhood committee members, and the management of commodity prices, farm product markets, and of individual business.

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CSO: 4005/258

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN ACTING ON PROPOSALS OF PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES

OW281551 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Tianjin, November 28 (XINHUA)--The Tianjin municipal government is putting into effect proposals put forward by the deputies to the local people's congresses, according to officials of the city government.

Following such recommendations, the government has worked out two regulations on safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of both rural and urban private business people, and specialized households.

Officials said a total of 1,846 proposals made at the Municipal People's Congress Session earlier this year have been accepted by the government; 62 percent of them have been carried out, 32 percent placed on the agenda and the rest submitted to higher authorities.

There are more than 700 deputies to the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress, and more than 5,000 to the District and County People's Congresses. Most of those elected to these bodies are advanced workers.

The municipal government attaches importance to opinions and suggestions put forward by these deputies, whose main function is to represent the people's interests and supervise government work.

On a proposal from the deputies, the Tianjin Teachers' Club reopened last September after many years of being used for other purposes, and some derelict buildings at 18 Tianjin schools have been repaired.

The city government has worked out a plan to improve the environment, taking note of criticisms sounded by the deputies.

The Tianjin city government uses various channels to communicate with the deputies including discussions, regular meetings and organized investigations, the government officials said.

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NORTH REGION

TIANJIN EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE OPENS 1 DECEMBER

SK040611 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, the municipal CPC committee and government opened the Tianjin municipal educational work conference at Tianjin Guesthouse. The major tasks of this conference are to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the educational structure, to unify the thinking, to persistently carry out reform, to study the plans and measures for reform and for developing the municipality education, and to extensively mobilize forces of the entire party and society to build Tianjin into a city with advanced education.

Present at the conference were Li Ruihuan, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee and municipal mayor; Wu Zhen and Tan Shaowen, deputy secretaries of the municipal CPC committee; Nie Bichu, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee and vice mayor; Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; and Yan Dakai, member of the Central Advisory Commission living in Tianjin. Comrade Yang Haibo, vice minister of the State Educational Commission, made a special trip to Tianjin to attend the conference.

Vice Mayor Yao Jun presided over the conference. Comrade Tan Shaowen gave the report "Conscientiously Implement the Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Educational Structure Reform, and Strive To Build Tianjin Into a City With Advanced Education."

In his report, Tan Shaowen pointed out: The situation in the educational front of Tianjin Municipality is very good. Major manifestations are the new changes, in terms of concept, in the entire society's understanding of education; the efforts of leading persons at various levels to attend to education as they do economic work; the unprecedented situation in which all trades and professions show concern for and support education; the initial readjustment of the educational structure to bring in onto a track of coordinated development; the enhanced sense of mission and glory of the masses of the people's teachers, and the replenished contingent of teachers.

Comrade Yang Haibo also spoke. First, he extended congratulations to the conference and saluted the masses of educational workers in Tianjin. He said:

The Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee and Government made full preparations for this conference. After this conference, new progress will certainly be achieved in Tianjin's educational undertakings.

He expounded the importance and necessity of the educational reform in his speech. He stressed that leading persons should [word indistinct] their understanding anew of educational work.

Other municipal leading comrades attending the conference were Yang Jingheng, Wang Xudong, Ji Zenghui, He Guomo, Chen Yiyi, Zhang Dinghua, Zheng Guozhong, Bai Hualing, Xing Yanzi, (Li Huifen), Lan Baojing, Yang Huijie, Wang Periren, Bai Hua, Li Zhongyuan, Zhao Jun, Li Zengkun, Yang Jianbai, Han Tianyao, Lu Xuezheng, Li Changxing, Xiao Yuan, Zhou Ru, Huang Yusheng, Yu Songting, Kang Tiejung, Chen Ruyu, Tan Songping, Zheng Wantong, and Huang Yanzhi. Also present were veteran comrades, including Liu Gang and Li Shusen. About 400 people attended, including responsible comrades of various district counties, and some bureaus; responsible comrades of various educational institutions, various municipal committees, departments and offices, trade union council, CYL committee, and women's federation; and some specially invited delegates.

The participants began to hold group discussions yesterday afternoon.

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NORTH REGION

TIANJIN HOLDS MEETING ON RURAL SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

SK240718 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The municipal people's government has achieved satisfactory results in its work of improving rural school conditions, one of the 10 major deeds designed by the government for improving the living conditions of the rural people. On the afternoon of 22 November, the municipal leading comrades including Li Ruihuan, Tan Shaowen, He Guomo, Yao Jun, and Liu Jinfeng attended a report meeting with the participation of the responsible comrades in charge of educational work from the municipal departments concerned and various districts and suburban counties.

Over the past few years the municipality has greatly moved forward and scored new and marked achievements in both depth and breadth in the work of improving rural school conditions on the basis of 1984 accomplishments thanks to the leadership of the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal people's government, the common efforts exerted by party and government leaders at all levels in the districts and counties and by the vast number of people, the vigorous support of the departments concerned, and the funds raised by the broad masses of peasants. This has resulted in a prosperous situation in education throughout the municipality. According to initial statistics compiled at the end of this October, the funds raised by various circles among the 12 districts and counties has reached more than 23 million yuan. What merits our mention is that the number of individuals who have actively donated funds and the social circles that have actively supported the fund-raising campaign has further increased. This fully reflects the enthusiasm of the peasants in raising funds to operate schools.

The municipality has achieved rapid development in various fields in this regard thanks to the donation of funds and the due supply of articles and materials. As of the end of October, the municipality repaired or rebuilt 341 middle and primary schools, provided more than 70,000 sets of desks and chairs, fostered about 230 model or advanced schools outstanding in improving or reinforcing school conditions, and supplied teaching instruments and equipment worth more than 2.37 million yuan to 651 middle and primary schools, and cultural and sports facilities worth about 240,000 yuan to 248 middle and primary schools.

After listening to their reports at the meeting, Mayor Li Ruihuan stated: The situation on the municipal education front is very fine. In particular, the rural areas have scored achievements in this regard. Various industries and trades throughout the municipality have shown concern for education and dealt with some practical problems in education. All of this is unprecedented.

It is hoped that comrades at the district and county level will wage an arduous struggle in operating schools with the support of the whole society and refrain from doing frilly work without practical meaning. Efforts should be made to enable the municipality's education to join the nation's advanced ranks in the next few years.

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NORTH REGION

TIANJIN SCORES ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE, EDUCATION

SK270727 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Excerpts] During the implementation period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the municipality has brought about the prosperous development of scientific and educational undertakings by enhancing the development in intellectual ability.

During the period, the funds invested in scientific research, educational undertakings, and in capital construction in this regard have greatly increased. During the 1980-1984 period, the per-quarter investment in capital construction was equal to the total volume of investment in this regard made by the scientific and educational departments during the 30 years from 1949 to 1978. The proportion of investment in capital construction in this regard to the total municipal volume of investment in capital construction has also increased. The municipal contingent of scientific and technological personnel has been expanded day by day. Scientific research has scored great successes. Scientific and technological standards have achieved new development. During the 1980-1984 period the number of municipal per quarter natural science achievements reached 1,407 items, of which 22 were commended by the national authorities. Of the achievements recently commended by the national authorities with regard to technical [words indistinct] the municipality, which were worked out chiefly by closely integrating research with the reality of production and construction. Thus, all scientific and technological achievements have been rapidly applied to production and have accelerated the pace of developing industrial and agricultural production.

The workers in charge of social science and the practical workers have also scored great successes in carrying out investigation and studies in line with the important tasks for building the four modernizations. From January 1979 to June 1983, the municipal philosophical and social science circles appraised and commended 214 outstanding research results.

In line with the principle of running schools in various forms and at various levels, the higher educational institutions throughout the municipality have increased their student enrollment quotas. In 1985 the number of students in these institutions may reach 44,600, a 47.7-percent increase over the 1980 figure, and the number of graduate students in these institutions may reach more than 2,700, a 2.7-time increase over the 1980 figure. To meet the need

need of economic construction, every higher educational institution has also increased the number of new specialized courses and is continuously expanding itself.

The municipality has also made rapid progress in readjusting the secondary education structure. The proportion of students in secondary specialized schools, agricultural middle schools, vocational schools, and technical schools to the total number of students in the municipal middle schools has increased. The adult education has scored rapid development. The number of students in the institutions of higher learning for peasants and workers has reached more than 44,000, a 3.3-time increase over the 1930-figure. The 1985 number of students in the secondary specialized adult schools that were recently restored or rebuilt may reach more than 11,000.

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NORTH REGION

HEBEI PROVINCIAL LEADERS SEND OFF PLA REPORT GROUP

SK270733 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Today the principal leaders of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial military district, and the Shijiazhuang prefectural and city CPC committees, including Xing Chongzhi, Zhang Shuguang, Gao Zhanxiang, Yang Zejiang, Sun Guozhi, Yin Zhe, Li Feng, Liu Ronghui, Ma Hui, Zeng Mei, Zhang Zhenchuan, Dong Xuelin, Zhang Zhiquan, Lu Fangying, Wang Manqiu, Gao Butang, Wang Gang, and Wang Tonglin, went to the Bailou Guest House, the boarding place of the heroes and models, to say goodbye to them and to pose for a group photo with them. The leading comrades shook hands with all members of the first subgroup of the heroes and models report group and reluctantly parted from them at the railway station.

Beginning today, all members of the first subgroup of the PLA heroes and models report group will give reports in Shanxi and Nei Monggol. Afterwards, they will follow a schedule and head for our province's Zhangjiakou from Datong on 20 November, and for Chengde from Nei Monggol on 3 December to give reports for 1 week.

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CSO: 4005/258

NORTH REGION

HEBEI SECRETARY ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES

SK250702 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpts] How should we improve and strengthen the current ideological and political work of higher educational institutions? Nearly 100 full-time and part-time instructors, CYL cadres, teachers, and trade union cadres of 49 higher educational institutions exchanged their experiences in this work at the provincial meeting to exchange experiences in the ideological and political work of higher educational institutions, which concluded on 15 November.

Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the meeting. He pointed out that the ideological and political work of higher educational institutions is a matter directly related to the training of qualified personnel and the four modernizations drive. He urged the masses of teachers, administrative staff and workers of higher educational institutions to always bear in mind the great goal of training new people with ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline, to focus on the goal in training qualified personnel, to combine teaching closely with moral education, and to both equip students with modern scientific, technological and general knowledge and train students with proletarian outlook of world and life.

Xing Chongzhi stressed: In conducting ideological and political work among college students, we should understand the characteristics of students, and do not have to evade problems existing in reality. We should be good at making explanations to students and guiding them. With regard to problems they are unable to clarify for the time being, we should allow them to think them over. The past method of pinning political labels on students in order to force them to submit must be strictly forbidden.

Xing Chongzhi said: Higher educational institutions are bases for training qualified personnel, where political work personnel should be exemplars of all teaching and administrative staff, and workers, all teaching and administrative staff, and workers should be exemplars of students, and all students should become qualified personnel both socialist-minded and vocationally proficient. All higher educational institutions should be exemplars of the entire society in building a spiritual civilization.

Gao Zhanxiang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, Wang Zuqu, provincial vice governor, and Chen Yujie, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and director of the Scientific and Educational Department, also spoke at the meeting.

NORTH REGION

HANDAN CITY ELECTS CPC SECRETARY, DEPUTY SECRETARIES

SK240352 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] From 26 to 31 October, Handan City held its third party congress, at which members and alternate members of the third Handan City CPC Committee and members of the city Discipline Inspection Commission were elected.

At the First Plenary Session of the Third Handan City CPC Committee held on the afternoon of 31 October and the morning of 1 November, Standing Committee members and the secretary and deputy secretary of the Third Handan City CPC Committee were elected. Li Yongjin [2621 3057 6651] was elected secretary, and Bai Lutang [4101 6922 1016], Wang Jianzhong [3769 1096 1813], Zhang Peilin [1723 1014 2651], and Tian Zhijie [3944 1807 2638] deputy secretaries, of the Third Handan City CPC Committee.

The session unanimously approved the namelists of Standing Committee members and the secretary and deputy secretaries of the Handan City Discipline Inspection Commission elected at its first plenary session. Gao Jiemin [7559 2638 3046] serves as its secretary.

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NORTH REGION

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK030710 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] The 14th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Regional People's Congress successfully concluded on 17 November after a 6-day session.

Presided over by Batubagen, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, this meeting was participated by Li Wen, Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, Seyinbayeer, Chao Luomeng, Butegeqi, and Hu Zhongda, vice chairmen of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending the meeting as observers were Ma Zhenduo, vice chairman of the region; Wang Linzhong, chief procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate; Zhou Junqiu, secretary general of the regional People's Government; Xu Lingren, chairman of the regional Scientific and Technological Commission; and responsible persons of pertinent departments and commissions. Also attending the meeting as observers were responsible persons of People's Congress Standing Committees of various cities directly under the jurisdiction of the regional government; responsible persons of offices in charge of the People's Congress work of various leagues; responsible persons of part of banner and county People's Congress Standing Committees; and responsible persons of various commissions under the regional People's Congress Standing Committee.

The meeting relayed and studied the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates, and the Fourth and the Fifth Plenary Sessions of the CPC Central Committee. Participants of the meeting listened to and examined the report made by Li Xinquan, director of the regional Financial Department, with the entrustment of the regional People's Government concerning the "Re-adjustment of the 1985 Budget on Financial Revenues and Expenditures"; and listened to and examined the report made by Xu Lingren, chairman of the regional Scientific and Technological Commission, with the entrustment of the regional People's Government concerning the "Implementation of the 'Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of Scientific and Technologic Structure.'" Participants of the meeting also listened to and discussed the report made by Buhechaolu, vice chairman of the regional Agricultural Commission, with the entrustment of the regional People's Government concerning the "Situation on the Reform and Construction of Pastoral Areas and on the Livestock Production."

The meeting endorsed the decision on readjusting the 1985 budget on financial revenues and expenditures.

The meeting decided to appoint Zhao Zhenbei [6392 4176 0554] director of the regional Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau; Yang Zizhen [2254 4793 3791] chairman of the regional Family Planning Commission; and Temue [3676 2606 7345] director of the regional Archives Bureau. Some other personnel changes were also adopted by the meeting.

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CSO: 4005/258

NORTH REGION

SHANXI OFFICIAL URGES GOOD TREATMENT FOR VETERAN CADRES

HK281404 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] On the morning of 25 November, the provincial CPC committee held a conference of responsible comrades of various provincial units, as well as organization departments, secretariats and bureaus for veteran cadres under the prefectoral and city CPC committees. The purpose of the conference was to convey the important instructions of the central leaders on the work concerning veteran cadres.

Comrade Lu Gongxun, standing committee member and organization department director of the provincial CPC committee, made six suggestions on conveying and implementing the important instructions of the central leaders, and on doing well in the province's work concerning veteran cadres.

First, we must heighten the understanding of leadership at various levels in the work concerning veteran cadres; and make them really treat the cadres as treasures, as well as implement down to every level the party's policy of taking care of the cadres. Second, we must solve problems of understanding among party members and non-party people. We should strive to establish in our local units the usual practice of respecting old people.

Second, we should further strengthen our leadership over the work concerning veteran cadres. Comrade Lu Congxun pointed out: Both leading party groups and CPC committees of various units must put the work concerning veteran cadres on their daily agenda. Leading comrades in charge of the work should frequently concern themselves with the work, supervise it, and really do it well. Key should frequently visit the retired comrades at their homes, take the lead in handling matters that receive little attention, and attach great importance to their opinions and suggestions. They should try their best to give answers to the questions asked by the retired comrades. Whether or not a unit does well in the work concerning veteran cadres should be regarded as one of the requirements when we assess the work of this unit's leading group. Anyone who does not have an affection for, does not respect, or does not concern himself with the veteran cadres is an incompetent leading cadre.

Third, we should further perfect the organizations in charge of the work concerning veteran cadres. Any unit which has more than 15 retired cadres should

establish an organization in charge of the work. Otherwise, the unit should assign a special person responsible for the work. Various units must promptly perfect the organizations. In this respect, party committees at various levels must select comrades who are competent, understand the policy well, are politically conscious, have a good work style and have an affection for the veteran cadres. Those people who are incompetent in the work concerning veteran cadres must be promptly transferred.

Fourth, we should further implement the political treatment and those policies concerning the livelihood of retired cadres. There must be special people responsible for handling such matters as listening to reports, reading documents, and attending relevant meetings. On the distribution of houses and the use of vehicles, various units should give priority to them and make things convenient for them. The expenses concerning the retired cadres should be included in local units' budgets. The retired cadres should also share all allowances which are enjoyed by cadres at their posts. The public health departments should make things convenient for them when they are ill. The departments should offer them good services, reduce the turnover rate of hospital beds, and further do well in managing the family ward.

Fifth, we should further organize the retired cadres to continue to give play to their skills. Comrade Lu Gongxun pointed out: Retired cadres have the aspirations of continuing to do what they can for the party. Both the leading party groups and CPC committees of various units should offer conditions to, and make things convenient for the retired cadres who continue to give play to their skills. We must respect their opinions and be concerned for their health, so that they can make new achievements and have an even allocation of work.

Sixth, we should strengthen the ideological and political work for retired cadres. Comrade Lu Gongxun said: From the viewpoint of veteran cadres, particularly those at leading posts, retirement is a major turning point of their life. The task of strengthening the ideological and political work for retired cadres mainly depends on the self-education of the cadres. All units must establish leading groups for the work concerning retired cadres, make their party life perfect, and frequently organize them to take part in various healthy physical and mental activities, so that they will have ease of mind.

In his conclusion, Comrade Lu Gongxun said: All units must seriously examine their own work concerning veteran cadres. They must strengthen their leadership over the work. They must set strict demands and carry out painstaking work, so that all veteran cadres will live the rest of their lives happily.

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CSO: 4005/258

NORTH REGION

SHANXI SCORES SUCCESS IN BUILDING THIRD ECHelon

IIK031005 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Our province has scored achievements in building the third echelon. The third echelons at three levels--province, prefecture, and county--have basically been built and a large number of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres have been included in the namelist of reserve cadres and will successively take up leadership posts at all levels.

Over the past 2 years, CPC committees at all levels have included the building of the third echelon on their important agenda and adhered to the procedures of: Recommendation by the masses in a democratic way; examination by an organization department; collective discussion by a CPC committee; and examination and approval by an upper-level CPC committee and organization department, to [word indistinct] and promote reserve cadres. In practical work, CPC committees and organization departments at all levels have constantly eliminated all outmoded concepts, liberated their minds, developed their work, and paid attention to discovering, selecting, and promoting outstanding qualified personnel at many levels and through many channels. At present, a force of some 1,500 reserve cadres at all three levels has been built and favorable conditions for speeding up the four transformations of cadres in leadership groups at all levels created.

While continuously stepping up the replenishment and readjustment of reserve cadres, all places and departments throughout the province have begun gradually shifting the focal point of the work of building the third echelon to training and promotion. They have universally adopted many methods of training, such as sending them to party schools to study, sending them down to a basic level to be steeled, sending them to other places to work, and exchanging work. Some 1,500 people in the whole province have gone to the central authorities' party schools, provincial CPC committee, and prefectoral CPC committees to study Marxism-Leninism and relevant scientific knowledge in a systematic way. Some 840 young cadres have gone to basic levels to be in the practice of reform and economic construction, they have undergone tests and increased their ability.

While seriously selecting, promoting, and strengthening the training, CPC committees at all levels have promptly selected relatively mature reserve

cadres for important leadership posts, speeded up the replacement of the elderly by the young cadres, and strengthened the building of the echelon structure of the leadership groups.

Of the 139 reserve cadres at county level in 17 counties and cities in Linfen Prefecture, 176--93 percent--have been selected and promoted to leadership posts at all levels.

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CSO: 4005/258

NORTH REGION

BEIJING SECRETARY ATTENDS COMMENDATORY RALLY

SK270650 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] This afternoon the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the party leading group of the Ministry of Public Health held a joint commendatory rally to confer an honorary title of exemplary communist party member on Professor Fang Qi.

Professor Fang Qi, a professor of the internal medicine department of Beijing's (Xiehe) Hospital, is a noted expert in cardiovascular diseases at home and abroad.

At the rally Jin Jian, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee, read the circular on learning from the exemplary deeds of Comrade Fang Qi issued jointly by the municipal CPC committee and the leading party group of the Ministry of Public Health. The circular called on the masses of party members, in particular party members, staff members, and workers on the medical and public health front, to learn from Comrade Fang Qi's advanced deeds, noble ideas, and characters while studying the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates, firmly foster ideals, strengthen discipline, and strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social conduct and to promote reform and the smooth progress of the building of the two civilizations.

On behalf of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the party leading group of the Ministry of Public Health, Cui Yueli, minister of public health, issued an honorary certificate of merit to Comrade Fang Qi. The CPC committee of Beijing's (Xiehe) Hospital also issued an honorary certificate to Comrade Fang Qi. The CYL committee of the hospital presented flowers to him.

Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal CPC committee, and Chen Minzhang, vice minister of public health, spoke at the rally and extended congratulations.

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NORTH REGION

CLASSES FOR ELDERLY POPULAR IN BEIJING

OW041405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA)--Classes for Beijing's senior citizens are becoming popular, according to the city's Committee on Ageing.

Since last year, six schools have been set up to teach those over 60 years old traditional Chinese painting, Beijing opera, calligraphy, horticulture, literature, history, and physical exercise.

These have attracted more than 2,000 students, including former government officials and employees, retired nurses and sales people.

The city's first and largest school for the aged, in the Haidian District in western Beijing, together with its two branches, have drawn nearly 800 students who attend classes once a week.

The oldest is 89-year-old Chen Zhiying, a retired government official. He rides a city bus one hour from his home to learn traditional Chinese painting and Beijing opera which he has liked since young.

Qi Xin, the school principal, said one purpose of the school is to improve the cultural life of the aged.

Now about 850,000 people, or nine percent of the city's population, are more than 60 years old. The figure is expected to reach 14 percent by 2000, the Committee on Ageing said.

Many elderly participate in social work, including keeping street order, offering advice to factories or local authorities and helping run part-time schools.

Some elderly people are often seen practising Beijing opera or the traditional Chinese shadow boxing of tai ji at parks, street corners. Keeping birds and gardening are also popular hobbies.

But many aged people do not know how to develop their hobbies, hence the need to set up classes for them, Qi Xin said.

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CSO: 4000/85

NORTH REGION

CHILDREN'S HEALTH CARE IN BEIJING IMPROVED

OW260912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA)--There is no case of a Beijing child suffering from diphtheria and infantile paralysis.

The rate of infanticide caused by tuberculosis has been reduced to zero, according to municipal public health bureau officials.

The incidences of the three diseases were 1,020, 55.8 and 2,963 per million children in 1951.

Fatal diseases such as smallpox, cholera and the plague were eliminated shortly after New China was founded in 1949.

Nowadays all the city's 860,000 pre-school children receive free regular health checkups and vaccinations, and all children receive 20 kinds of vaccinations before the age of 14.

In the past three years, the work of the urban child health centers has been extended to pre- and ante-natal care. The record is established as soon as the mother is pregnant, and the baby is visited by special doctors regularly.

In suburban areas, every township has set up special health centers for women and children, but they still lag behind the standards of the city center, the officials said.

A general health checkup shows that the 250,000 rural children under three years old were all about up to standard for height and weight.

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NORTH REGION

PLA HEROES GROUP GIVES REPORT IN HOHHOT

SK260509 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Excerpt] On the morning of 25 November, the first subgroup of the PLA heroes and models report group visiting the region to pass on their valuable experience gave its first report in Hohhot City.

Tian Congming, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, presided over the report meeting. He first introduced the heroes and models individually to the audience and the nine children of various nationalities presented bouquets along with their admirably matchless respect for the heroes.

Delivering reports at the meeting were Qin Rong, member of the report group and leader of the "8 March" ambulance corps; Zhou Yongquan, instructor of the PLA heroes company; and Qian Fushieng, hero instructor of the PLA unit.

Following their reports, Qian Fenyong, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, addressed the meeting. In his speech, he extended heartfelt gratitude to all comrades of the PLA heroes and models report group on behalf of the regional CPC committee, the regional people's government, and the people throughout the region and also expressed cordial regards and lofty respect to the heroes who are continuously and bravely fighting on the defense front of the border. Then, Batubagen, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, on behalf of the regional CPC committee and the regional People's Government, presented a banner to the first subgroup, which read "Salute the dearest persons of the new generation."

Attending the report meeting were leading comrades of the regional CPC committee, the regional People's Government, the regional military district, and the regional CPPCC Committee, including Cai Ying, Ma Zhenduo, Li Binsan, (Su Lei), Zhou Beifeng, Seyinbayaaer, Liu Yiyuan, Shi Shengrong, Li Shuyuan, Baoyanbatu, and Yun Zhaoguang; and Yang Dalai, president of the regional Higher People's Court.

Also attending the report meeting were Ting Mao, member of the Central Advisory Commission, and Kong Fei, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee. This afternoon, the report subgroup will be divided into two teams to deliver reports respectively to the teachers and students of the Nei Monggol University and the staff members and workers of the Hohhot Railway Bureau.

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

TIANJIN PUBLIC HEALTH DEVELOPMENT--Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Tianjin Municipality has made vigorous developments in public health undertakings. Over the past 5 years the municipality has established and expanded 57 public health institutions such as hospitals, commune hospitals, health stations, and public health and disease prevention stations. There are 23,906 sickbeds, an increase of 36 percent. [Summary] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Nov 85 SK] /9274

CSO: 4005/258

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA PROMOTED HUI NATIONALITY OFFICIALS

OW301300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Yinchuan, 30 Nov (By XINHUA correspondent Wu Guoqing)--After Haji Hossain Hei Boli became chairman of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional Government two years ago, he initiated a symposium on international Islamic economic and technological cooperation.

Jin Xiaoyun, a woman in her forties, was elected mayor of the regional capital of Yinchuan in 1984. On her proposal, a mass mobilization was launched to make the city greener and more beautiful.

The man and the woman are of the Islamic Hui nationality. In an interview with XINHUA, an official here cited them as examples of how people of China's ethnic groups are chosen to run their own affairs.

Ningxia, with Huis accounting for one third of its population of 3.89 million, now has 16,000 civil servants of Hui nationality, up 64 percent over 1977, said Pan Chengyi, an official at the Regional Bureau of Labor and Personnel.

Mayors and magistrates of seven counties and cities in central and southern Ningxia, where Hui people are concentrated, are all of Hui nationality. About 61 percent of the local leaders are also of Hui nationality.

Of the regional government's six leaders, five are of Hui nationality. Half of the eight leaders of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee are also of Hui nationality.

The regional authorities have made it a rule that Hui nationality people must account for at least one-third of newly recruited government employees.

In addition, Hui officials have the priority in getting promotions, Pan said, adding that this is because they best know their own people.

Ningxia has already met the major quotas set in the sixth five-year plan, which ends this year. "The success is due in part to efforts by Hui leaders in cooperation with their Han colleagues," Pan said.

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CSO: 4000/083

NORTHWEST REGION

ACHIEVEMENTS IN THIRD-ECHelon CONSTRUCTION NOTED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Dan Qingchu [2351 7230 5710]: "District's Third-Echelon Construction Achieves Gratifying Success: Setting Up of Cadre-reserve Contingent Begins To Take Shape"]

[Text] Our district's third-echelon construction, having undergone more than 2 years of effort, has already set up a cadre-reserve contingent which is beginning to take shape and which is comprised of more than 1,000 primarily county-level cadres.

This cadre-reserve's distinguishing characteristics are a comparatively high quality of politics and vocational work, dedication and the spirit of bringing forth new ideas, individual cadres' certain success at the work station, development of potential, and a well-fostered future; a good cultural foundation, breadth of knowledge, strength, and adaptability in work; a situation in which cadres are in the prime of life and full of vigor, with a hierarchy of age already established; a situation in which a majority are certain to move up, specifically having a practical work experience and ability in organization and leadership; and a situation in which a certain proportion of the cadres is composed of ethnic minorities and women.

Every level of our district's party organization universally regards third-echelon construction as being significant to the future affairs of the party and state; according to the autonomous district party committee, we must strive for and deploy, starting layer by layer, to make advancements toward greater understanding and strongly push third-echelon construction forward.

In terms of work, every level of party organization is breaking up the sense of "mystification," widely following the mass line, and relying on the selection of the masses and distinguished cadres. Many units specially convened all types of science and technology personnel, with young cadres recommending the expansion of the third echelon's field of vision from the party and government departments to economics, science and technology, commerce, etc., and received a relatively good response.

Every unit, on the basis of democratic recommendation, has been through repeated selective screenings, has had the focus of investigation fixed on

target, and has then organized a special investigation; upper-level party committee organizations, based on unit investigations, have also advanced in examination and approval work. In investigations, they judge cadres according to the party's New Era point of view for choosing people and stick to the principle of ability and political integrity. In gaining an advanced and comprehensive understanding of cadres, they do not rely on the impressions of people but let the cadre's history and records, especially for critical moments during the "Cultural Revolution," speak for themselves. They also studied the directives since the party's Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee and emphasize the selection of a few relatively young, healthy, enthusiastic, and business-minded talents who know administration and have a certain level of policy, organization, and leadership ability. They listen carefully to every kind of opinion, proceed realistically, objectively evaluate cadres, and guard against one-sidedness. They are correct and knowledgeable in handling the relationship between diploma and level of education and academic record and ability. They pay attention to the academic record and not merely look at the diploma, and they emphasize whether or not the candidate has real ability and learning and organizational and leadership ability; they insist on speaking in person with those being investigated and on carrying out personal interviews. Thanks to the relatively meticulous way investigation work is being done, the quality of the cadre-reserves is guaranteed. Since the beginning of this year, cadres from every level of leadership group have already entered.

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NORTHWEST REGION

XINHUA RELAYS FACTS ON XINJIAN CENTENARIANS

OW231538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Urumqi, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--Interesting facts about centenarians in Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region, known in China as a "land of long life":

Among the 86 centenarians in Turpan, Awat and 8 other counties, 33 have married 2 to 15 times. A 102-year-old Uygur peasant in Jiashi County has married 38 times.

But four centenarian men have never been married, according to a regional survey of centenarians.

There are 66 centenarians for every million people in Xinjiang, ranking first in China. The region has 865 centenarians, 23 percent of China's total, according to the 1982 national population census.

Oases, mountain areas, pastures and countryside are the locations of 829 of them. The other 36 dwell in cities, but one third of them were brought up in rural areas or pastures.

Among the centenarians in Xinjiang, 538 are men and 327 are women. Nationwide, the majority are women.

Long-lived women generally have high fertility. A survey of 198 women centenarians indicates that they have 1,327 children, averaging 6.7 each.

And one in Yutian County has given birth to 24 children.

The centenarians are all healthy. They have good appetites and often do some physical labor. Kenijihan Talifu, a 114-year-old woman in Wensu County, cultivates fruit trees, vegetables and flowers and raises sheep and a donkey.

She often drives the donkey cart to sell grapes, sunflower seeds and other farm produce in the market, according to the survey report.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA'S WANG HAI INTERVIEWED ON DEVELOPING AIR FORCE

HK220856 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0237 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Report: "Wang Hai, Newly-Appointed Commander of China's Air Force, Dwells on Air Force Construction"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA)--Wang Hai, newly-appointed commander of China's Air Force, said that China's Air Force will be built into a crack air force which has the ability to fight a combined battle.

The latest issue of BAN YUE TAN published on 25 October carries a special interview with Wang Hai, who said that the Chinese Air Force has replaced part of its obsolete equipment with modern equipment, and has quickened the process of adopting an automatic command system so as to meet the needs of modern warfare in the future.

He said: "The objective of our efforts is to build the People's Air Force into a crack force in the air which has a streamlined structure, a highly flexible and dynamic command organ, advanced equipment, and well trained and disciplined troops who have the ability to reach rapidly and have high combat effectiveness."

Wang Hai is 59 years old. He was born in Weihai City. In 1944, he joined an anti-Japanese armed force. In 1948, he began studying at the flight school of the joint democratic army of Northeast China. After graduation, he became a pilot and leader of a combined air force squadron of this school. During the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, Wang Hei was successively appointed to be wing commander, deputy regimental commander, and regimental commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers. In the fighting, he downed or damaged a number of enemy planes and won a merit citation, special class, and the title of "combat hero, first class." The wing he led shot down a total of 29 enemy planes and was named the "Wang Hai Wing." Since 1953, Wang Hai has successively been appointed to deputy division commander, division commander, deputy army commander, second director of the military training department of the PLA Air Force, commander of the air force of a military region, and deputy commander of the air force.

In his 40 years' flying career, Wang Hai has continuously made an intensive study of ways to develop the air force. He has held leading posts in the air force for a long time and knows the air force very well. He told the reporter: Through the efforts of the past 30 years and more, China's Air Force has been developed into a modern combined force with a considerable combat capacity. The main body of the Air Force is composed of air units, and the Air Force also includes ground-to-air missile units, antiaircraft artillery units, airborne units, and radar units. The number of fighters possessed by the Chinese Air Force ranks third in the world. At present, most of the Air Force's equipment is made by China itself. The Chinese Air Force has long ended its reliance on foreign equipment, and its combat capacity has now reached the highest level in its history.

Commander Wang said: At present, the main task of the Air Force is to promote more young and middle-aged cadres to leading positions and to make leading bodies in all units and at all levels of the Air Force revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent. In the course of streamlining and reorganizing the army, we will not only equip the troops with modern weapons and professional knowledge, but will also strengthen the study of modern military technologies and new strategies, strengthen the collection and analysis of information, enhance the combat effectiveness of the combined force, and improve combat readiness work and military training so as to make better preparations for a possible war against aggression.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

WANG FANG ADDRESSES ZHEJIANG MILITARY MEETING

OW221417 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] The enlarged meeting of the party committee of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District ended yesterday. The meeting called on leading cadres of all units under the military district to firmly bear in mind the predominant requirements of national and Zhejiang provincial economic development, and, as a duty to the central task of reform of the system, resolutely carry out Army streamlining and reorganization, and do a good job in all fields of the Army.

Under the correct leadership of the Nanjing Military Region and the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, units under the Zhejiang Provincial Military District this year conducted party rectification well, effectively training dual-purpose personnel; made solid progress in establishing homes for young militiamen and building civilized units together with local people; and made new achievements in war-preparedness training. With a view to supporting reform of the system and Army streamlining and reorganization, and implementing the resolutions of the National Conference of Party Delegates, the meeting decided to have all units fulfill eight tasks, including making greater efforts to help build spiritual civilization, strengthening ideological and political work, and training more qualified personnel for modern warfare.

Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District, spoke at the meeting. He highly praised retired comrades at the levels of military district and subdistrict for taking the interests of the overall situation into account. He called on the new leading bodies to strengthen themselves, take the lead in rectifying the party's work style, and give top priority to reform. He said: Army streamlining and reorganization is a major task for both the Army and the local party committees and governments. Special attention must be paid to taking over the tasks of the People's Armed Forces Departments in the province's 89 counties, cities, and districts, and carefully solving the practical problems arising from the takeover.

Xiang Shouzhi, secretary of the party committee and commander, and Fu Kuiqing, deputy secretary of the party committee and political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region, attended and addressed the meeting. Liu Xinzeng, secretary of the party committee and political commissar of the provincial military district, made a speech entitled: Be United and Practical, and Make Greater

Efforts to Create a New Situation in the Provincial Military District's Work.
Li Qing, deputy secretary of the party committee and commander of the
provincial military district, made a work report entitled: Adapt to the
Strategical Shift, Be Practical and Creative, Strive to Advance Reform and
Building of the Provincial Military District to a New Level.

Leading cadres of the Nanjing Military Region and the Zhejiang Provincial
Military District also attended the meeting, including Wang Chengbin, Liu
Lunxian, Chen Hui, (Yang Shijie), Wang Wenhui, (Xu Lei), and Wu Hongge. The
meeting also commended a group of advanced units and individuals in Army
streamlining and reorganization.

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CSO: 4005/253

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITARY TRAINING IN HIGHER EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Beijing BINGQI ZHISHI [ORDNANCE KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 5, 15 Sep 85 p 2

[Special interview by staff reporter: "How Higher Schools and Senior Middle Schools Are To Initiate Military Training"]

[Text] Recently, in response to requests by a great number of readers, a staff reporter went to the relevant department of the PLA General Staff Department to get an interview on the initiation of military training for students of colleges and universities and of senior middle schools. The answers by the comrade now in charge of military training follow:

Question: The military service law prescribes that military training be initiated for students of colleges and universities and of senior middle schools. What is the significance and purpose of this?

Answer: The initiation of military training for students is significant in two aspects. At present the party and the state are concentrating their entire strength on economic construction. Proceeding in this great direction, the armed forces are reforming their system starting with streamlining and reorganization. Recently, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, announced at an enlarged meeting of the commission that our country's government had decided to reduce the number of personnel in the armed forces by 1 million. To further strengthen the building of national defense reserve forces and to perfect the reserve system, it is an extremely important task to store up by training reserve military officers with a certain military quality. In accordance with the stipulations of the military service law, to run military classes in schools and provide military training for students, so that a large number of reserve military officers and soldiers are stored up for wartime, is a strategic measure for strengthening the building of national defense reserve forces and for maintaining a smaller army in peacetime and dispatching a larger army in wartime. Many countries are now taking this path. In peacetime they only maintain a crack active duty force, and devote part of their forces to reserve duty, particularly the military training of students. Through this method of dispatching "Reserve Officer Training Corps" to colleges, America trains reserve duty and active duty military officers at more than 400 colleges. More than 50 percent of the active-duty officers in the U.S. Armed Forces were trained in colleges. The Soviet Union attaches even more importance to this

work. From primary school to college, students receive military training, each getting 400 to 500 hours of it. A million reserve officers have been trained in this way. In the initial stage of the war to defend the country, within only 6 months, it formed 286 infantry divisions, 159 infantry brigades, and 82 cavalry divisions. How many officers and soldiers were needed to form this many new units? If there had been no training in peacetime, it would have been too late to get them when war came! Therefore, military training of students is an important matter in strengthening national defense construction.

In the other aspect, through military training students can strengthen their concept of national defense, improve their organizational discipline, arouse their patriotic zeal, expand their domain of knowledge, and learn the skills to defend the motherland. This possesses practical significance for training students to become talents for the state's construction who have ideals, who observe discipline, and who are comprehensively developed morally, intellectually, and physically.

Question: What is the difference between the military training for students stipulated by the military service law and the past call to "learn military affairs"?

Answer: The military training for students that is about to begin is completely different in content, time, and methods of organization and implementation from the past call to "learn military affairs."

Since the founding of the PRC, our country's student military training has passed through several periods. In the fifties, based on the needs of national defense construction, student military training was carried out at 14 colleges and 127 senior middle schools. At that time, senior middle school students were mainly given basic military training, and university students were mainly trained to be reserve technical officers, but this work could not be sustained. Although some schools conducted some intermittent training, it was not formed into a system. After the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee, the Central Committee required universities and colleges to incorporate student military training in their teaching plans, and some schools also restored this training. During the process of revising the military service law, the central leading comrades attached much importance to student military training, and instructed that "the question of military training for students be grasped well." In the new military service law there is an article on student military training, thereby giving it legal form. In accordance with the stipulations, schools must incorporate military training in their teaching plans, and military training must be a required course for students. The grades in this course are to be recorded in the teacher's markbook. Schools are to set up military training organizations, assign military training instructors, and organize the training of students.

With regard to the training content, in accordance with the stipulations of the military service law, the military training of students in universities and colleges is divided into basic military training and short-term concentrated training of reserve officers. All students are required to take basic military training, which is to be conducted in accordance with the

outline formulated by the Ministry of Education, the PLA General Staff Department, and the PLA General Political Department. The purpose of this training is to lay a foundation for training military officers, and the total time for it will be 120 to 130 class hours. After completion of basic training, based on the needs of national defense construction, the units will dispatch active-duty military officers, who will give short-term concentrated training to students suited for appointment to the post of military officer. Those who qualify by examination will be given the rank of reserve military officer and will serve in the officer reserve.

Students in senior middle schools and their equivalents will mainly be given training in the military knowledge and technical skills required of enlisted men. The training time will be 72 class hours, and during vacation they will receive about 10 days of concentrated training.

Question: When does student military training begin?

Answer: To thoroughly implement the stipulations of the military service law on student military training, the Ministry of Education, General Staff Department, and General Political Department last year started to do all the preparatory work. To universally initiate student military training throughout the country, they decided that from September of this year training experiments will be conducted, in order to sum up experiences, in 52 colleges and universities and in 102 senior middle schools and vocational middle schools, technical schools, polytechnical schools, and other schools equivalent to senior middle school. The experimental-point schools have already been determined, and the teaching outlines and teaching materials for the military courses in colleges and universities and in senior middle schools have already been compiled, printed, and distributed. The military instructors for the experimental-point schools are being assigned, and military academies and schools are giving concentrated training to several hundred military training backbone elements for the education departments and schools. To further speed up the preparatory work, the Ministry of Education, General Staff Department, and General Political Department in May held in Beijing a national conference on student military training experimental work. The conference studied and made plans on the questions concerning student military training, so as to make the experimental work of student military training begin on schedule in September.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NEW ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED IN CHENGDU MR

Leaders Attend Ceremony

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Liu Shengfu [0491 4141 4395]: "New Organizations Begin Work; Organizations of Chengdu Military Region Merge Successfully"]

[Text] Yesterday (the 23d), the cadres of the Chengdu Military Region organizations happily gathered under one roof to solemnly hold a general meeting to welcome merging cadres. A new organization began its work. This shows that the task of merging the organizations of Chengdu Military Region has been successfully completed. It was an important step in the work of reforming the system and of streamlining and reorganizing.

Attending the meeting were Fu Quanyou [0265 0356 2589], commander; Wan Haifeng [5502 3189 1496], political commissar; Zhang Taiheng [1728 1132 1854], deputy commandeer; Li Shi [2621 4311], deputy political commissar; Tao Bojun [7118 0130 6874], chief of staff; Shao Nong [6730 6593], director of the political department; and Ma Bingchen [7456 4426 5256], head of the logistics department. In their speeches, Commander Fu and Political Commissar Wan urged everybody to inspire enthusiasm, be of one heart and one mind, and with a new attitude throw themselves into the new battle of striving to usher in a new situation in unit building.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai [2799 3067 1486], Provincial Governor Jiang Minkuan [5592 3046 1401], and Chengdu City Mayor Hu Maozhou [5170 2021 3166] came to the meeting to express their congratulations.

The old senior officers of the military region who attended the meeting were: Zhang Zhili [1728 1807 4409], Niu Ji [3662 2345], Jin Zhongfan [6855 1813 5622], Wang Huanru [3769 3562 1172], Yang Zengying [2799 1073 1758], and Qiao Xuexiang [0829 1331 0078].

To welcome cadres who had come from fraternal neighboring units, the organizations of Chengdu Military Region had done a lot of careful, thoughtful work. All departments conscientiously briefed their new colleagues on the work situation, made room for them, prepared complete sets of office equipment, and insured that the merging cadres had identical positions and

good work environment and living conditions. After the merger there was an effective improvement in the quality of the military region's organizations and cadres. The ages of the cadres were generally lowered and their educational level generally raised. Cadres at all levels were deployed in echelon. Most the new comrades are familiar with organizational work and many of them have fought in war, so they possess practical experience.

Cooperation in Streamlining

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Li Shiyuan [2621 4258 0955] and Nie Nianxin [5519 1819 2450]: "New Leading Group of Chengdu Military Region Makes Concerted Efforts To Get a Good Grip on the Streamlining and Reorganization of the Units"]

[Text] the members of the new leading group of Chengdu Military Region look upon unity as life. With mutual respect and mutual support, they are making concerted efforts to get a good grip on the streamlining and reorganization of the units.

The eight standing committee members of the new group come from six large units in the military region. To conscientiously strengthen the internal unity of the leading group, they have specially formulated five measures, sharing them with the masses and asking everybody to supervise their implementation: First, stress party spirit, observe discipline, and unify thinking with the overall situation in building the country and streamlining and reorganizing the units. Second, insist on democratic centralism, pool the wisdom of the masses, and give full play to every person's intelligence and wisdom. Third, have mutual trust, closely cooperate, and in big matters stress principle while in small matters stressing style. Fourth, be strict with oneself and broad-minded toward others, and correctly initiate criticism and self-criticism. Fifth, don't practice false skills, make more real efforts, and unite as one.

The new group in Chengdu Military Region puts stress on internal unity, and all its members strive to be examples of unity. Party committee secretary Wan Haifeng has taken part in revolution for 50 years, and he is the principal member left over from the old group. He is modest and prudent in everything. When studying the major questions of the units' central work and the deployment of cadres, he always listens to others' criticism with an open mind and does not indulge in the practice of "what I say counts." Commander Fu Quanyou always sets an example in work, vies to shoulder heavy burdens, and regularly takes the initiative to open his mind to other comrades and keep them informed. At the end of July this year, he and Political Commissar Wan went to the units to investigate and study. Braving sweltering heat, they traveled more than 2,000 kilometers, and timely helped the units to solve some specific problems that they had encountered in streamlining and reorganization. Although Deputy Commander Zhang Taiheng and Deputy Political Commissar Li Shi each have their own division of work, they both have the spirit of regarding the party committee's work as a "game of chess." They coordinate in work and never shift responsibility onto each other. Forty-four-year-old Deputy Commander Liao Xilong [1675 6932 7890] is the youngest

member of the new group. He modestly learns from the older comrades. When his family was still not well settled, he asked to be allowed to do border defense work, and led a work team that went to the first line.

The new group in Chengdu Military Region stresses unity and takes into account the overall situation. It has spurred and promoted the building of organizations and units. At the end of August, the organizations of Chengdu Military Region successfully completed their work of streamlining and reorganizing, and the work had been done in even sequence.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ARTILLERY COMPANY DEALS HEAVY BLOWS TO VIETNAMESE TROOPS

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [PLA PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 10, 1 Oct 85 p 19

[Report by Zhang Baijiang [1728 2672 3068]: "Laoshan 'Master Artillery Company'"]

[Text] At the beginning of this year, during a self-defensive counterattack operation against Vietnam in the Laoshan and Bali River East Mountain areas, the 1st Artillery Company of a certain unit fired 1,184 rounds of artillery shells, of which 478 rounds scored direct hits. It wiped out a little over 300 of the enemy troops, destroyed a batch of the enemy's weapons and equipment and destroyed a batch of his firing points, strongpoints, and defense works. The company took not a single casualty, and none of its vehicles or guns were damaged. The company was given a Collective Citation for Meritorious Services, First Class, and the Central Military Commission named it the "Master Artillery Company."

The spirit of the "Master Artillery Company" is summed up in the words "intelligence" and "courage."

In the 1st Company's operational area, the terrain is complex. The enemy's defense works are strong and his firing system is complete. It is a "model position" that the enemy has painstakingly built up for many years, posing a serious threat to our side. After the 1st Company received its mission, it made many surveys of the terrain. It decided to deploy its guns on the enemy's front, and form a 90 degree included angle position in the direction of our infantry's attack. Although it was said that the terrain here was exposed and its danger great, it was convenient for observing the enemy's situation and our infantry's movements. Under the cover of night and dense fog, all cadres and fighters in the company battled hard for about a dozen days and nights to build semi-underground defense works convenient for both attack and defense, in which it placed four cannons under the enemy's very noses. In its first attack it hit the enemy so that he got confused and lost his bearings.

In a battle there are a myriad changes in the situation. To seize the initiative in battle, the 1st Company widely displayed military democracy. It held seven democratic meetings in which tactics were discussed to make the cadres and fighters master the skills in directing a battle. The company also formed a "brain trust," which assiduously studied firing theory and integrated

it with reality. Based on the terrain, the enemy's situation, and its mission, it summed up five tactics: alternating fire, ultra-range direct aimed fire, semi-indirect aimed fire, and combined concentrated and divided fire.

With fierce, accurate, and cunning artillery fire, the 1st Company supported the infantry, dealing the enemy heavy blows. The enemy constantly retaliated frenziedly against the company. On many occasions the Vietnamese forces employed cannon of big and small calibers, firing nearly 2,000 rounds at the 1st Company's position. Facing danger fearlessly, all cadres and fighters in the company persisted in battle. When his squad's emplacement was continuously shelled by enemy artillery, Squad Leader Yang Chuancui [2799 0278 2088] ordered a reduction in the number of personnel operating his squad's gun until only he and the loader were left. Braving the smoke of gunpowder he shook off the mud and sand on his body and calmly aimed, fired, observed, and made corrections. In less than 20 minutes, he fired 26 rounds in succession, destroying the enemy's defense works and killing more than 10 Vietnamese troops, thereby displaying the militant bearing of the master artillery company.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ANHUI SOLDIERS ON LAOSHAN FRONTLINE

Hefei ANHUI HUABAO in Chinese No 5, 1 Oct 85 pp 12-13

[Article by Shen Yaojia [3088 3613 1367]: "Anhui Soldiers on Laoshan Frontline"]

[Excerpts] According to statistics, there are a little over 2,500 soldiers from Anhui on the Laoshan frontline. Among them more than 800 have been cited for meritorious services and have been awarded medals for what they have done in the flames of war; more than 200 of them have been admitted into the CPC or CYL on the firing line. For the motherland's and nation's interests, they have consciously cast individual interests out of their minds.

Among the soldiers from Anhui at Laoshan are many sons and daughters of rural specialized households or ten thousand-yuan households who have consciously come to the border defense frontline for the sake of the motherland's and people's interests. Xu Heping [6079 0735 1627], squad leader of a certain 2d Company, who was wounded six times but would not leave the firing line and eventually sacrificed his life, was the son of a specialized household in Guichi County. Before the battle, he said: "With my family becoming prosperous, I will not forget to repay the state, and with more battle exploits thank the party. Perhaps I will lose everything in the battle and be unable to enjoy a prosperous, happy family life, but I will not hesitate to do so." With a determination "to be conspicuous in taking the path of making his family prosper and also to be conspicuous in killing the enemy," he held fast to the most forward position at Position No 116. To wipe out this first protective screen on our defense system of about 300 square meters on Laoshan, the Vietnamese troops always made it the focus of their bombardments, sneak attacks, and counterattacks. Within half a month before the end of last year, the Vietnamese troops fired more than 4,000 rounds of artillery shells at this position. Xu Heping and his comrades-in-arms of the squad, seeing their position blown to rubble, still made a pledge to "spill their blood on the position to defend the territory of their country and not lose it." They staunchly resisted bombardments, countered sneak attacks, fought counterattacks, and advanced wave upon wave. Some fighters with both legs broken by explosions still crawled with angry eyes toward the enemy, firing as they crawled. Some fighters dug shell fragments out of their own bodies and continued the battle. Some fighters, when they had fired all their bullets, picked up rocks and ammunition boxes and hurled them at the enemy, and some

even grabbed an enemy in their arms and rolled down a sheer precipice with him. At the unbreakable position during the repulse of the enemy's counterattacks, Xu Heping killed 11 and wounded 2 of the enemy. He was awarded a Citation for Meritorious Services, Second Class, and was the first man in his unit to establish combat exploits.

Platoon Leader Zhang Xiaohu [4545 2556 5706] of Hefei City, who was given the title "Tiger of Laoshan," led five fighters in holding fast to an important line of communications. Zhang Xiaohu in turn fired a 60mm gun and sprayed with a machinegun. The enemy, after dying one or fleeing one after another, shelled our position with big and small cannons. Ordering the fighters to withdraw into a tunnel, Zhang Xiaohu remained outside and called down neutralizing cannon fire from our side, which smashed the enemy attack. During the 39 days and nights that he held fast to the important line of communications, he put himself in the van of the soldiers. A total of 41 enemy were killed, with he himself accounting for 11 of them. He made an important contribution to victory in this battle.

Being courageous but not rash, being resourceful and also flexible, and using knowledge and intelligence to cleverly wipe out the enemy are the striking characteristics of the young commanders of the eighties. Platoon Leader Yang Huijun [2799 1979 6511], a college student also from Anhui City, in one battle on his own initiative asked to be given the mission of leading the main attack platoon. Before the battle, he organized his platoon to set up a sandtable in the tunnel, discuss tactics, and anticipate the ways of fighting in more than 20 situations. This caused him, without the loss of a single soldier in the platoon, to get the result in the battle of killing 88 of the enemy. He was awarded a Citation for Meritorious Services, First Class, and was promoted to company commander. The CYL Central Committee bestowed upon him the title of "Shockworker on the New Long March." On the battlefield there also appeared the interesting news that engineers had launched a competition in mine removal. Engineer Squad Leader Fan Zhonghua [5400 0022 5478], from Dangshan County, and Engineer Squad Leader Xia Jingwei [1115 2529 5898], who has a Citation for Meritorious Services, Second Class, and who is from Huaiyuan County, tried to overtake each other in friendly emulation in mine removal. In the end Fan Zhonghua gained the lead in the contest by removing 516 mines, and was given the title of "Mine Removal Hero" by the Kunming Military Region.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIEFANGJUN BAO ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

Role in Modernization

OW231403 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Report on JIEFANGJUN BAO 22 November frontpage commentator's article:
"Concentrate Efforts on Practical Approaches and Exemplary Roles"]

[Text] The article reads: The force of ideological and political work is a huge, invisible influence working subtly to convince and inspire the people. Experience and reality tell us that this influence comes from practical approaches in ideological and political work and from the exemplary roles of political workers.

The current overriding task of modernization, and the new situation of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, have compelled us to initiate a new trend of practical approaches and exemplary roles, and restore and consolidate the authority of ideological and political work.

Study of Marxism

OW260049 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] JIEFANGJUN BAO of 25 November carries at the top of its front page a commentator article, stressing the importance of strengthening studies to new cadres.

The article says: After middle-aged and young cadres have assumed leading posts at various levels to replace the old comrades, what should they do to carry on the jobs successfully? In the first place, they should study basic Marxist theories and the line, principles, and policies of the party Central Committee, keep a clear head, and actively explore ways to solve the various new problems encountered in current reform work and in the construction of our Army. Secondly, they should be adept in acquiring various kinds of new knowledge and information of the contemporary era, and become scholars in the fields of work they are doing. Only thus can they have a dynamic and prudent way of thinking, and work according to the principles in a more methodical and creative manner.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

TYPE-74 LIGHTWEIGHT FLAMETHROWER

Beijing BINGQI ZHISHI [ORDNANCE KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 5, 1 Oct 85 inside cover

[Article by Cao Wen [2580 2429]]

[Text] The type-74 lightweight flamethrower is composed of a fuel cannister assembly, feed lines, and a flamethrower gun. Total combat weight is 20 kg, maximum range is 80-100 m, gunsight range is 45 m and muzzle velocity is 70 m/sec. Compared to the type-58 flamethrower, it is lighter, has greater range and simpler operation and is not greatly affected by the elements. Its primary use is in annihilating enemy firing positions and combined [jituān] infantry troops. It has quite effective killing power when used against enemy in camouflaged positions, trenches, caves and buildings, and during nighttime operations.

[Photo captions accompanying article] 1. Complete type-74 flamethrower. 2. Flamethrower in combat use. 3. Rapid mobility operations. 4. Inspecting the results.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

FUJIAN GOVERNOR AT PLA HEROES REPORT MEETING

OW021411 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Dec 85

/Excerpts/ The provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the provincial military district sponsored the first report meeting of the Third Subgroup of the PLA Heroes and Models Reporting Group at the provincial stadium this morning.

He Shaochuan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, the provincial military district, and the people of Fujian, Jia Qinglin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, extended sincere tribute and heartfelt thanks to the meritorious heroes. He said: While studying and implementing the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates, it is necessary to pay close attention to emulation of the deeds of heroes and models and regard it as an important part of the ideological and political work and of the education in ideal, discipline, party spirit, and party style. Through the circuit of report meetings on PLA models and heroes in the province, we hope to whip up an upsurge in self-education by the masses in learning from the heroes, fostering ideals, and competing with one another for greater contribution, thereby improving the mental outlook of the 26 million people in Fujian.

Provincial and Fuzhou City party, government, and military leaders attending the report meeting this morning were Hu Ping, Hu Hong, Cheng Xu, Zhang Yumin, Gao Hu, Zhang Kehui, Yuan Qitong, Zhang Zhongde, Zhang Gexin, Hou Linzhou, Wang Yishi, Chen Minyi, Chen Xizhong, No Songmao, Xu Xianshi, Lu Haoran, (Hong Yongshi), and (Zhang Chuandong), as well as people from various circles in the province and Fuzhou City, totaling some 6,000.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI TRAINS, PLACES DEMOBILIZED ARMYMEN--The national conference on training cadres transferred from the army has fully affirmed Shanghai's work of giving training to transferred cadres before assigning them jobs. The Municipal Personnel Bureau called a forum on 30 November, attended by directors of classes for training cadres transferred from the army, to transmit the guidelines of the national conference. Directors of training classes of Tongji University, the Air Force Political Academy, and the Jiading County CPC Committee's Party School gave brief reports on their work. According to another report by a station reporter, the municipality has successfully completed the work of transporting new and veteran soliders for 1985. The municipal general office called a meeting on 30 November to sum up and commend railway, water navigation, public security, and supply departments for having contributed to the work. /Text/ /Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Nov 85 OW/ 12228

PROVINCIAL MILITARY DISTRICT MEETING--The provincial military district held an enlarged CPC Committee meeting to study ways to make the structural reform and the streamlining and reorganization of the army successful. Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and first secretary of the provincial military district CPC Committee, attended the meeting and spoke at the opening session. He pointed out: The most important task of the present and future ideological and political work is to do well in studying and implementing the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates. He stressed: The current important task of the provincial military district is to do a good job in the structural reform and the streamlining and reorganization of the PLA units. During the meeting, Chen Xingyin, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee, secretary of the provincial military district CPC Committee, and commander, worked out specific plans for the work of this winter and next spring. (Yu Donghuan), deputy secretary of the military district CPC Committee and political commissar, gave a speech on the readjustment of leading bodies at the division level. /Test/ /Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Nov 85 SK/ 12228

PLA REPORT GROUP MEMBERS RECEIVED--On the afternoon of 2 December, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial Military District, and the Changchun City CPC Committee, including Gao Di, Wang Zhongyu, Wang Jinshan, Chen Xingyin, and (Fan Yeben), cordially received, at the guesthouse of the provincial military district, all

members of the Shenyang Military Region's report group in charge of publicizing the heroic and model deeds cropping up in combating the disaster and providing disaster relief. During the reception, Comrade Gao Di said to the representatives of heroes and models who emerged in rushing to deal with the emergencies and providing disaster relief that, despite the unprecedented disaster of flooding and waterlogging this year, our province reaped a bumper harvest for the 3d consecutive year, thanks to the PLA comrades, who made marked contributions. He said that the people throughout the province extend their heartfelt thanks for their reports on the lively and touching deeds of the PLA heroes and models and that they would play a profound role in educating the people. Comrade (Ma Fusheng), leader of the report group, also stated that all heroes and models would certainly bear in mind the encouragement of the leading comrades at the local party and government organs and make new contributions for the people. /Text/ Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Dec 85
SK/ 12228

TRAINING DEMOBILIZED SERVICEMEN--According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO reports, its reporter has just learned from the national conference on the work of training demobilized Army cadres that since the establishment of China's first training center in Shenyang for demobilized Army cadres, similar training centers have also been set up in Heilongjiang, Anhui, Shaanxi, Hebei, and other provinces. A large number of Army cadres who were demobilized this year will receive vocational training at these centers before they report for work. General courses in industry, communications, business, trading, machine building, political science, law, education, and management will be offered at these centers. Some of them will even offer college-level courses. The training centers will help the demobilized cadres receive not only short-term vocational training, but also regular college-level education so that more qualified people are available for carrying out the four modernizations program. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 21 Nov 85] /8309

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